

Today's weather: Paris: Cold, cloudy. Temp. 36-42 (4-9). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 37-43 (2-9). LONDON: Occasional snow. Temp. 37-44 (3-11). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 38-54 (3-11). CHANDEL: Moderate. Temp. 37-44 (3-11). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 40-54 (4-11). Yesterday's temp. 45-55 (7-12). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,686 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1972 Established 1887

After 18 Months, 18 Days Entry of 4 Into EEC Is Fully Negotiated

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—After 18 months and 18 days, the Common Market entry negotiations ended today when Norway and Ireland tied up all remaining loose ends with the six at brief separate sessions here.

Britain concluded its negotiations with a celebration champagne party at 2 a.m. (0100 GMT) today. Denmark had last Friday become the first of the four candidate countries to complete entry talks.

The close of negotiations came only four days before Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway will sign the treaty of accession to the European Economic Community. It is now certain that the 700-page treaty with its related documents will be ready for Saturday's ceremony in Brussels.

According to one delegate, the treaty is a document "of amazing complexity and unambiguity."

Prime Minister Edward Heath will lead Britain's delegation at the signing and the Irish and Danish premiers will also be there. Norway and the six present Common Market members will be represented by their foreign ministers.

Entry Jan. 1, 1973

Signature of the treaty will enable the four candidates to enter the community on Jan. 1, 1973. But Ireland, Denmark and Norway all face referendums on the entry question and the treaty must also be ratified by the national parliaments of all concerned.

Although Norway successfully cleared the last major obstacle in its negotiations—fishing rights—early Saturday, there remained some doubt about whether the Oslo government will be able to get necessary parliamentary and electoral approval for entry.

[United Press International reported the possibility that Norway's minister of fisheries, Knut Hoem, would resign because of his disapproval of the negotiated fishing arrangement.]

[Norway originally demanded a special protocol with a legal guarantee from the Common Market that the 12-mile fishing zone would be reserved for Norwegian fishermen after the transitional period of 10 years. The negotiations resulted in a protocol that gave political assurance that the Norwegian fishermen's economic future will be safeguarded.]

[According to UPI's sources, the minister considers this promise as too weak for Norway, the No. 1 fishing nation in Europe.]

[The Norwegian fishermen's union yesterday flatly rejected the accord, UPI said.]

15-Minute Meeting

Today's final session with the Norwegians in Brussels took only 15 minutes. The 17th meeting at the level of deputy negotiators, it was devoted to arranging a timetable for phasing out Norwegian compensatory taxes on milk, cream and butter imports from the EEC.

[The Associated Press reported that Søren Sommerfelt of Norway and the EEC negotiator involved, Jean Dodelinger of Luxembourg, agreed that for a transitional period Norway can levy a special tax on such imported dairy products. This tax will make Norwegian farmers' prices competitive domestically with price levels in the six next Jan. 1.]

[The tax is to be reduced by one-sixth next Jan. 1 and each successive year, being abolished in 1978.]

The meeting with Ireland, also the 17th deputies' session, took (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Hanoi's MiGs Fire 3 Missiles At F-4s Over Laos, But Miss

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese MiG-21s fired three missiles at American jets over Laos but missed, American military spokesmen said today.

A brief dogfight was fought out in a border region about 110 miles from Hanoi yesterday.

Two MiG-21s attacked two F-4 Phantoms, the spokesman said. He would not comment on reports that the U.S. jets were escorting B-52 bombers.

He said the MiGs roared back to North Vietnamese territory before the U.S. jets could get in position to launch missiles. The F-4s had gone into tight diving turns to avoid the enemy missiles.

Both pilots of the American planes saw their attackers, which at one point were within two miles of the Phantoms.

3d Incident in Month

It was the third time in the past month that American and North Vietnamese planes have clashed over Laos and followed a series of air incidents which began on Dec. 18, when a U.S. jet was shot down by MiGs.

In other air activity, B-52 bombers pounded targets in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. The B-52 missions in Vietnam were all in the Central Highlands region, which military officials believe will be the target of a guerrilla offensive soon.

Korean Troops in Action

South Korean troops launched a wide-scale operation on Jan. 3 in an attempt to blunt the offensive. It was reported today. A spokesman gave Korean casualties as 21 killed and 42 wounded, and said documents had been captured showing conclusively that a large-scale offensive was planned in the near future.

A U.S. communiqué also reported the loss of an AH-1 Cobra helicopter gunship shot down yesterday 35 miles northwest of the central coastal city of Qui Nhon. The two U.S. crewmen escaped injury in the crash.

In Saigon, guerrillas set off a box of hand grenades in a police truck parked inside a compound housing South Vietnamese and U.S. television stations today, sparking explosions and a fire. At least one Vietnamese was killed and six others injured, police said.

Beats Forced Back in Laos

VIENTIANE, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Government troops have recaptured important positions overrun by North Vietnamese forces on "Skyline Ridge" overlooking Long Cheng, sources said today.

But the North Vietnamese still hold the eastern edge of the ridge.

Unity Bid Is Rejected By Sheikh Bhutto 'Too Late' In Offering Helm

DAKKA, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, today rejected President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's offer to give the sheikh leadership of a united Pakistan.

"I do not want Pakistan," the sheikh told newsmen when asked to comment on Mr. Bhutto's reported offer of the presidency and the premiership of a reunited nation. Radio Pakistan said the offer was made by Mr. Bhutto in a speech at Quetta yesterday.

The radio quoted Mr. Bhutto as saying that he had first made the offer before Sheikh Mujibur was released from nine and one-half months' detention in West Pakistan earlier this month.

The sheikh seemed surprised when told by newsmen of Mr. Bhutto's offer. He considered for a moment and then replied: "I do not want Pakistan. Bangladesh is now a reality."

A source close to him said that the Bengali leader regarded Mr. Bhutto's offer as ironic, since the West Pakistanis had been largely responsible for the refusal of the military regime then in power to accept Sheikh Mujibur as prime minister of Pakistan.

18 Months Later

The refusal and postponement of a National Assembly in which the sheikh would have held a majority, led to the civil war and the eventual breakdown of Bangladesh after India's intervention.

"Bhutto's offer comes about 18 months too late," the source said. Sheikh Mujibur today toured the Dacca military cantonment, speaking with former Pakistani civil officials awaiting transit to India with other civilian and military prisoners.

Sheikh Mujibur later announced an amnesty freeing thousands of prisoners convicted by courts martial under the former Pakistani regime. The pardon was granted to mark the country's freedom. The move also was seen as a means of relieving overcrowding in jails caused by the arrest of large numbers of persons accused of "collaboration" with the Pakistani authorities.

The order also commuted other prisoners' death sentences to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, with provision for special remissions.

In Rawalpindi, Pakistan Finance Minister Mubashir Hussain said today that the government is considering penalties ranging up to the death sentence for Pakistanis who fail to bring back funds and assets they hold overseas.

The government had given Pakistanis until Jan. 15 to declare their overseas assets. It claims many rich Pakistanis sent funds out of the country during the civil war in East Pakistan last year. The government says it needs the foreign exchange.

President Bhutto has said that at least \$400 million has been secreted abroad by Pakistanis, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Mubashir said: "Traitors will not be allowed to go unpunished and subversion of the Pakistani economy shall not be permitted."

"Soon we are going to start arrests and thorough investigation, and an interrogation of these people who did not declare holdings will be started," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



UNEASY RHODESIA—Armed police and an army officer look on as hundreds of Africans demonstrate against settlement proposals at Monomotapa Township, Gwelo, Monday.

Rhodesia Jails Ex-Premier Todd; Rioting Goes on 3d Day in Gwelo

SALISBURY, Jan. 18 (AP).—Rhodesian police tonight arrested former Prime Minister Garfield Todd and his daughter Judy.

The arrests came after Africans rioted for the third day in and around Gwelo, Rhodesia's third largest city, 180 miles southwest of Salisbury. Security forces shot and wounded two of the demonstrators. Another African died from injuries sustained when he tripped over a log while fleeing from police, the government said. During the rioting,

the demonstrators wrecked or burned many buildings.

Mr. Todd, 63, born in New Zealand, and his 28-year-old daughter—both outspoken critics of Rhodesian policy—were arrested at their Shabani Ranch, southwest of Salisbury. Mr. Todd was taken to Gwelo, and his daughter to a jail at Marandellas.

Mr. Todd was prime minister of what was then Southern Rhodesia in the late 1950s. He has since then been closely associated with the major African nationalist par-

ties in Rhodesia. Both he and his daughter have spoken regularly overseas, denouncing the policies of the Smith regime.

Last week, Mr. Todd was the main speaker at a Bulawayo meeting called by the African National Council—a recently formed body opposed to the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms. Britain's Peace Commission is here attempting to evaluate opinion on the terms.

The government statement on the Gwelo riot said security forces bayoneted another demonstrator during the clash between security forces and up to 8,000 Africans. At least 42 persons were arrested in connection with the demonstration and related incidents, the statement said.

The demonstrators were aimed at blocking the British and Rhodesian government terms for settling the six-year-old Rhodesian independence dispute. The Peace Commission called off hearings it was due to hold in Gwelo today.

In the orgy of destruction today, hundreds of screaming and chanting young African men burned down a post office and a restaurant, looted and gutted a beer hall, set fire to a church social center, smashed the windows of a church, wrecked and made a bonfire of the contents of a small guest house, smashed every window in a district civil hall, and then tried to set it on fire, started a fire in another beer hall, set fire to a social club and left it a smoking ruin, burned out a government-owned dairy store and smashed the windows of a grocery next door.

The government statement said: "Two African looters were caught in the act of looting."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

'Master Race' Seen Motive

2 in Chicago Held as Plotting To Poison City Water Supply

© 1972 Chicago Daily News

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Two young men, believed to be organizers of a group which reportedly hoped to form a master race, were arrested Monday night in connection with an alleged plot to poison Chicago's water supply and possibly that of the Fort Sheridan (Ill.) military complex.

At least four other persons were being sought.

Authorities said the alleged plot might have involved much of Illinois and the Midwest.

The two men, both unemployed, were described as organizers of a group known as RISE. They were charged with conspiracy to commit mass murder. Bond was set at \$250,000 each.

Illinois State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan said members of RISE apparently were in-cubated or were to be immunized against the disabling effects of bacterial poisonings so they "could survive... to form the basis of a new master race."

Investigation showed, Mr. Hanrahan said, that RISE allegedly planned to contaminate water filtration plants throughout the Midwest with typhoid and other bacteria.

Bacterial Bombing Planned

The arrests followed an intensive investigation by Chicago police and federal authorities, who apparently learned late last week of the plot to poison the water with bacterial cultures by an aerial bombing.

The chief target of the plot was the city's central filtration plant, just north of Navy Pier on Lake Michigan.

Seized by police were Steve Pers, 18, of Evanston, a suburb north of Chicago, and Allen Schwander, 19, of Chicago's North Side.

They were arrested in Mr. Schwander's basement apartment, which a Chicago police source described as a "war office," where bacterial cultures and quart bottles of botulin organisms (which create a toxin that causes food poisoning) were found.

Among the four or more persons sought in connection with the alleged plot is a woman believed to be a pilot who owned her own plane and who was to fly the mission to bomb the water supply.

Security precautions at Chicago filtration plants and 11 pumping stations were increased when authorities learned about the alleged plot.

Chicago Water Commissioner James Jardine scoffed at the alleged plot and said it was "all talk as far as we know."

"There is no danger to the city water supply," he said. "People should not be alarmed. No attempt was made to poison the water. They couldn't do it if they tried."

Mr. Jardine said the city pumps a billion gallons of water a day through its filtration plants.

"There now is continuous

monitoring of the water supply for any contamination," he said.

"And the rumor was that they were going to put typhoid cultures into the water. The chlorine that is added in the city water would have eliminated the typhoid bacteria."

Mr. Jardine said that a computer installed at the 61-acre filtration plant scans 300 phases of the operation every minute and that automatic analyzers constantly test the water.

A police source indicated that any attempt to bomb the water filtration plant probably would have come later this week.

Police and other agencies, including the FBI, the United States Attorney and Cook County (Chicago) State, Attorney's office, cooperated in an effort to catch the alleged conspirators.



STRIKING OUT—The driver of a truck loaded with imported coal wields an iron bar as he defies striking miners who tried to stop him in Dover yesterday.

British Coalmen Set Preliminary Talks

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Both sides in the 10-day-old national coal strike agreed today to negotiate under auspices of a top trade union leader with a record of successful mediation.

The National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers said they would take part in talks tomorrow at the invitation of Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress.

Mr. Feather said in a letter to both sides: "The purpose is to have talks about the possibility of talks."

European Backing Won

VIENNA, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Lawrence Daly, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Mineworkers, said here today he had won the backing of the

U.S. Icebreaker Captures Soviet Vessel in Chase

JUNEAU, Alaska, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker seized two Soviet fishing vessels early today and took the commander of Russia's Bering Sea fishing fleet into custody after he ordered his ship to break and run with a U.S. boarding party on his vessel.

Coast Guard headquarters in Washington gave the icebreaker Storis permission to fire warning shots across the bow of the fleeing factory ship Lamut as it crossed the 12-mile limit of American territorial waters off Alaska island and headed into the open sea.

The Russian commander, Vladimir Artemov, surrendered for a second time, however, after a two-hour chase during which no shots were fired. Coast Guard officials said the U.S. boarding party aboard the Lamut apparently was never in danger during the chase.

[The skipper of the Coast Guard icebreaker actually radioed a warning to the fleeing Russian vessel that the Storis was prepared to fire across the Lamut's bows. Reuters reported. He radioed, "Stop or be fired on," Reuters said.]

Throughout the chase in the ice-covered waters between Alaska and the Russian coast, the second Soviet ship, which also had a U.S. boarding party on it, continued on course as ordered, toward an American naval base at Adak in the Aleutian Islands.

'A Tense Night'

"We've had a tense night," said a Coast Guard spokesman in Juneau, where Rear Adm. James A. Palmer, the service's 17th District commander, had called together a task force of about a dozen men to coordinate the all-night seizure operation.

The spokesman said the boarding party aboard the 4,983-ton Lamut had had a portable two-way radio and had remained in contact with the Storis throughout the chase.

"While they were kind of tense, no one was threatened," he said. "The indications are that they were not jeopardized in any way."

Details of what took place beyond the broad outline of

Astronaut Calls Joint Russian Mission Closer

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP).—James Irwin, astronaut and moonwalker, says a joint space mission involving the United States and the Soviet Union could be less than three years away.

Representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have discussed the possibility of such a venture with officials of the Russian space program, he disclosed.

"Our people indicated that the possibility of a joint docking mission with the Soyuz crew looks very good," he said here yesterday at a meeting of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

events—were sparse because of poor radio communications. The spokesman said atmospheric radio interference was holding conversation between Juneau and the Storis to a minimum, and that the Storis had not radioed to shore how many men were in the boarding parties.

Reuters reported that authorities said that during the seizure, communication with the Russian ships was difficult because none (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

NATO Raises Package Offer For Malta Bases by \$3 Million

By David Blake

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The NATO Council today agreed on a new package offer to put to Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff for continued use of Malta's bases.

The offer, to be presented to Mr. Mintoff by British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns in Rome tomorrow, envisages a total payment for the facilities of around \$13 million by NATO countries. This is \$3.5

million more than the previous British offer, but still considerably below the \$18 million that Mr. Mintoff has demanded.

NATO officials said that they hoped that tomorrow's talks would clear the way for a final agreement. This would follow from bilateral conversations between Britain and Malta over the details of the agreement.

The NATO countries are insisting that if Malta takes up their offer the Maltese government must promise to exclude Warsaw Pact forces from the island.

The NATO countries also do not want Libyan troops to be allowed to use Maltese facilities, and that countries other than Britain should have access to Malta's harbor.

British Fleet Alleged

VALLETTA, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A pro-government newspaper said today the British intelligence service tried to overthrow Mr. Mintoff "several times."

The Malta News, which strongly supports Mr. Mintoff and his governing Labor party, did not cite the source of its information, but it said the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency knew of the British plans. It said the CIA discredited them.

The Malta News said British intelligence considered two plans for toppling Mr. Mintoff—assassination and bribing a member of his government to abandon the party. Since Mr. Mintoff has only a one-seat majority in Parliament, this would amount to a collapse of his government.

Stories of both plans have been circulating in Valletta for more than a week.

SALT Negotiators Meet Again in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Soviet and American negotiators met for an hour and 45 minutes at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today and conference sources said they were "seriously approaching the problems" still standing between them and a treaty.

Besides the plenary meeting at the Soviet Embassy, a smaller working group of experts met yesterday and another working group today.

More such expert-level sessions are expected this week, according to the sources, who said there have been more of these meetings in this Vienna round of SALT than in the five previous rounds.

Kennedy Assails President On War, Pakistan, Welfare

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said last night that President Nixon was sacrificing the lives of "tens of thousands" of Vietnamese civilians because he "will not allow the Saigon government to falter until he is secure as home for another term of office."



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy speaking at the Washington Press Club.

Hughes of Iowa, 3 Other Senators Endorse Muskie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—Sen. Harold E. Hughes of Iowa yesterday endorsed Sen. Edmund S. Muskie for the Democratic presidential nomination, giving the Maine senator a major boost in next week's Iowa precinct caucuses.

Sen. Hughes, an undeclared presidential contender himself in the first half of 1971, said he believed Sen. Muskie "is solidly committed for the right reasons to the issues of peace and domestic reform that mean the most to me."

Death Penalty In New Jersey Ended by Court

TRENTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The New Jersey Supreme Court struck down the state's death penalty yesterday.

The court ruled that the capital punishment statute in New Jersey was unconstitutional, saying it coerced murder defendants into pleading no defense to escape the risk of ending up in the electric chair if they chose to stand trial before a jury on charges of first-degree murder.

The decision means that the 20 condemned men in the death house at state prison here will have their sentences reduced to life imprisonment. In fact, this was done yesterday by the court in the cases of 10 of the 20 men who were parties to the appeal.

Some of the prisoners will be eligible for parole in about four years.

Since the death-penalty statute was enacted in the late 1800s, 160 prisoners have been executed.

The most famous criminal to die in the state's electric chair, which replaced hanging early in this century, was Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the kidnapper of Charles A. Lindbergh's baby.

range indictment of the Nixon administration's foreign and domestic record, the Massachusetts Democrat called for replacing a President who "obviously mis-trusts the people" with one who can inspire them.

His speech at the Washington Press Club set the tone for the 1972 season of Congress, which began today a session expected to be dominated by partisan bickering leading up to November's presidential election.

Sen. Kennedy, who has formally disavowed his possible candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination, said the administration has offered "excuses instead of progress" in many vital domestic areas, abdicated its responsibility for civil rights and sacrificed the public interest to that of powerful special interests.

But he saved his strongest rhetoric for Mr. Nixon's record in the international area—the record on which the President is expected to rely in his bid for reelection.

Sen. Kennedy said "the failure of our Vietnam policy is matched only by the shame of our policy toward India and Pakistan."

"Four years have passed since 1968," he said. "Twenty thousand more Americans have died, and still the war goes on. We know that the monstrous bombing will continue. And we know that thousands of soldiers of North and South Vietnam, and tens of thousands of innocent men and women and children, will die in Indochina in 1972, for the simple reason that President Nixon will not allow the Saigon regime to falter until he is secure at home for another term."

He said the present government of South Vietnam "will immediately wash away in the stench of its own incompetence and incompetence and corruption" once the Americans leave Vietnam. Yet, he said, "it is for this that Americans and Asians still die, for this that American bombs still ravage four small nations, for this that American prisoners still rot in Hanoi."

"The senator said that Mr. Nixon could obtain the prisoners' freedom as easily as he pardoned former Teamster Union president James R. Hoffa last month, by setting a date for U.S. withdrawal."

Sen. Kennedy said Mr. Nixon was "intimidated by the acclaim at home for the magnificent new policy toward China," when he joined Peking in backing Pakistan in the conflict with India over Bangladesh.

That stand, he said, "demonstrates... how prostrate toward Peking our policy has become."

In kicking off what he called the failure of the administration on the economy and domestic problems, Sen. Kennedy charged that "you have to go back to the era of Reconstruction to find a comparable abdication by the federal government of its responsibility for civil rights."

Pressing a partisan fight on the issue of welfare reform, he said the House-passed administration bill "is primitive in philosophy, pitiless in substance and punitive in practice." If it is approved by the Senate when it comes up for debate this spring, he said, "we shall be creating a permanent new pauper class, living... by a meagre, computerized assistance check."

Draft Possibility Seen

BOSTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., said yesterday he feels Sen. Kennedy would accept a draft as the Democratic presidential nominee.

He said Sen. Kennedy "is following a pattern exactly as expected, speaking out across the country on issues."

Soviet Official in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev arrived here last night at the head of an economic delegation, for a week-long visit.



ON THE WATERFRONT—Scene at Pier 33 in San Francisco Monday after 13,000 members of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed strike at 24 West Coast ports on order of union leaders.

Denies Receiving Checks

Hughes Asks IRS to Probe Alleged Payments for Book

By Wallace Turner

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The chief counsel of the Hughes Tool Co. has asked the Internal Revenue Service to investigate the alleged payment of about \$650,000 from the McGraw-Hill Book Co. in checks made out to "H.R. Hughes" and said Howard R. Hughes would not pay taxes on it because he had not received it.

The money was allegedly part of the advance against royalties on a book that McGraw-Hill will publish March 7 under the title "The Autobiography of Howard Hughes." Mr. Hughes's spokesman and a telephone voice identified by some as that of Mr. Hughes have denied that the billionaire industrialist had a part in producing the manuscript.

But Clifford Irving, the writer who produced it, has insisted it was based on his tape-recorded interviews with Mr. Hughes, and McGraw-Hill executives have said that endorsement on checks to "H.R. Hughes" have been compared with known samples of Mr. Hughes's writing by analysts who then said the same person had written them all.

Meanwhile, Clark Clifford, a former secretary of defense who is now a Washington lawyer, said statements made about him in the book were untrue.

\$205,000 Loan

Mr. Irving has disclosed that the book will say that in 1956 Mr. Hughes lent \$205,000 to the mother and brother of Richard M. Nixon at the request of Mr. Clifford.

"The fact is that there is not a scintilla of truth to the statement that this man has made," Mr. Clifford said. "I was not involved in any way, directly or indirectly."

Mr. Clifford said also that a few weeks ago he was asked by a friend who was reading the manuscript about a different reference to him in it. Mr. Clifford said the dates involved in those statements did not match those in his own records.

The request yesterday to the IRS by the Hughes Tool Co. counsel, Chester C. Davis, was

Tunney Tours Europe

TEL AVIV, Jan. 18 (AP).—Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., left for Amsterdam today following a week-long visit to Israel that included talks with Premier Golda Meir and a tour of a Palestinian refugee camp. He spent a week in Egypt before coming here.

White House Weighs Dock Strike Move

Settlement Is Still Seen as Possible

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The White House believes there is still a possibility of a settlement in the dock strike which has closed West Coast ports from Mexico to Canada, presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said today.

He said President Nixon was reviewing all the options open to him. But the spokesman acknowledged that the only course seemed to be legislative action.

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, ordered his 15,000 members to strike at 24 West Coast ports yesterday after a 23-hour bargaining session with the shippers broke down.

[West Coast shippers have decided to refuse military cargo destined for Vietnam and other Pacific bases in the renewed dock strike, a spokesman said today. The longshoremen's union accepted military cargo from its strike action, but the Pacific Maritime Association decided to impose its own embargo in an apparent move to put pressure on the union, United Press International reported.]

The strike lasted 100 days last year but was stopped when President Nixon invoked the Taft-Hartley Act. This provided for an 80-day return-to-work cooling-off period which ended on Dec. 26.

Mr. Bridges, who allowed his men to stay at work until yesterday, said negotiations broke down over a demand for a guaranteed annual wage and a controversy over which union would handle containers from ocean liners.

Another stumbling block to a settlement was the union's demand that any agreements be made retroactive to Nov. 14, the start of Phase 2 of the President's wage and price controls.

Gov. McCall to Washington

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon flew to Washington today to plead on behalf of seven Western states for federal intervention in the resumed West Coast dock strike.

"The collective bargaining process has broken down irreparably in the West Coast dock strike," Gov. McCall said last night.

"Immediate congressional action to settle the controversy is mandatory if the public interest is to transcend the interest of either labor or management in this situation."

Gov. McCall said he represented the governors of California, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska, Idaho and Montana.

2 Moon Men, Space Rookie To Lead '73 Skylab Missions

HOUSTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Crews were named today for the U.S. Skylab, an orbiting science workshop which will be visited by three groups of astronauts next year for missions of up to 56 days.

The commanders will be two men who have walked on the moon and a space newcomer.

The space agency said Charles Conrad Jr., a three-time space veteran who commanded the Apollo-12 moon mission, will command the first crew, which will live in the Skylab for up to 28 days.

His crewmates will be Joseph P. Kerwin, a physician-astronaut, and Paul J. Weitz, a pilot-astronaut.

Commander of the second mission is Alan L. Bean, who walked on the moon with Mr. Conrad during Apollo-12. With Mr. Bean on the crew are Owen K. Garriott, a scientist-astronaut, and Jack R. Louma, a pilot-astronaut.

The third mission will be commanded by Gerald P. Carr. His

Shift Between Cold, Hot Climates A Peril to Aged and Heart-Ailing

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18 (NYT).—A leading medical journal has warned editorially that sudden moves between cold and warm climates can be "extremely hazardous for elderly people" and for patients with heart disease, the chief cause of death in the United States.

The reasons, the journal said, include the physiological difficulties these people have in acclimating and that "an acute change in environmental temperature may apparently provoke a heart attack in both warm and cold climates."

The editorial in the American Heart Journal was based on several studies that show a seasonal pattern of myocardial infarctions—the heart attacks that generally result from arteriosclerosis. In cold areas the heart attacks peak in winter, whereas in warm areas the peak is in summer.

Scientists do not know what accounts for the seasonal pattern. Some have suggested that the frequency of respiratory infections, which increases as the weather becomes colder, is a critical factor. Others have pointed out that influenza respiratory infections can be particularly grave for patients suffering from heart disease.

"Climate is an important but neglected area of medical research," Dr. George E. Burch, who edits the Heart Journal and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

Southern Africa Stirs

Africa, the home of so many new states, so many old cultures, is a restless continent. Governments change, often forcibly; alignments among the African countries and between Africa and the world outside shift; there is chronic revolt against the remaining Portuguese colonial regimes, and persistent threats against South Africa and Rhodesia. These last two have known an uneasy, relative, imposed peace within their own borders for some years. But that, too, seems to be troubled again.

In the case of Rhodesia, the new overt frictions between black and white could not be attributed to the proposed new constitution that is intended to permit a settlement between the former colony and its old sovereign in the United Kingdom. The provision for gradual accession to the voting rolls of blacks has disturbed many of the more intransigent whites—and it does not satisfy the more activist blacks. The rioting in Gwelo was directly related to this issue.

However, the stirrings of the Bantu majority in South Africa and the increase of racial tensions in South Africa's dependencies can at best have only collateral relationships with the negotiations between London and Salisbury. More directly, they would seem to be the inevitable result of apartheid and its implications. Both Rhodesia and South Africa have strong, well-armed white governments—adequate, it would seem, to maintain the status quo against armed uprisings from within or guerrilla raids from without. Yet the very nature of these governments,

resting as they do upon a black labor force, is fundamentally unstable.

Workers can be kept on the job by good wages and good working conditions. Or, as in Communist and some other countries, by a sense that they are a part of the state, a part of the process of building an economy in which they have a share. Neither of these prevails in South Africa or Rhodesia—except to the extent that the pay for laboring for whites may make a better life than existing on the fringes of the white economy, under pastoral and agricultural conditions which have lost their real validity in an increasingly industrialized world.

But even this kind of pressure diminishes with time, with an increased realization by the workers of both exploitation and of blatant power.

It was an understanding of this that kept most American slaveholders so resistant to any efforts to ameliorate the lot of their slaves, through education, through giving special opportunities for advancement or freedom to selected bondsmen; through respect for family ties; through legal limits on the owners' control of their slaves. After the insertion of any opening wedges into the strict idea that humans might rightly be held as property, the property-holders could glimpse steadily diminishing productivity and, eventually, the terror of a slave revolt.

The blacks in southern Africa are something more than slaves, but treated as something less than white humans. It cannot work for long in today's world—and perhaps the end is already in sight.

An Unnecessary Fuss Over Malta

Western diplomatic neglect turned a local economic problem on Malta into the current tense political encounter with heavy strategic overtones. It happened like this: Basically, all Malta has going for it is its location, and its fine harbor. That's why Britain took it over 180 years ago; since then the Maltese economy has risen and fallen on the British naval budget. In recent years, however, Britain has maintained a presence there rather larger than its military needs justified. It has done so for, among other reasons, faithfulness to NATO. At the same time it has made plain that it would only pay so much for continued base rights.

Malta, unsurprisingly, has long wanted to raise the rent. This was no secret but NATO paid little heed. The result was that, before the Maltese elections last June, NATO did not up the ante by the relatively modest amount it would have taken then to hold the Western position firm. Thus did a tougher bargainer, Labor party leader Dom Mintoff, become the prime minister. In a 55-seat legislature, he won 38 seats; the swing seat margin was five votes.

Exactly as he promised, Mr. Mintoff set out to raise the rent; this is what the current fuss is all about. Using his only available leverage, he has threatened to kick the British out and bring the Russians in. To implement further this admittedly risky bargaining strategy, he has dissolved his

Parliament (thereby to preclude a challenge by his political opposition) and he has flown in some 40 Arab "technicians" from nearby Libya (thereby to demonstrate that he has an alternative to the British).

The British have nonetheless sat tight, evidently counting on Malta's historical affinity to Britain. On the powerful local bishop's antipathy to the Soviet Union, and on the economic fix Malta would be in if Britain were summarily forced out. As is the West's way in dealing with local politicians who don't easily fall in line, London is practicing a little diplomatic "paywar," putting out the word that Mr. Mintoff is unreliable and unstable. This of a man whose own pre-independence solution to the problem of British colonialism was to urge Malta to integrate with Britain and take three seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. Nixon has his own perspective. Practically nobody claims that the "loss" of Malta would make much of a military difference but the President is said to fear its psychological impact. So he is reportedly urging NATO to sweeten its offer to Mr. Mintoff, who, to judge by his hints of moderation over the weekend, is responding in turn. To think that the whole unpleasantness could probably have been avoided if NATO had exercised a little foresight a year or so ago.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Comrade Flintstone

When the Russians crushed the Hungarian uprising in 1956, they could hardly have foreseen that the ultimate invader of Hungary would be the bourgeois influence of television. Always big on entertainment, the Hungarians have taken to TV with such enthusiasm that there are now two million sets for the population of ten million. Since Hungarian programs are far too scarce to fill the voracious schedule, American programs have been pouring into the vacuum tube at a rate that might once have horrified a cultural commissar.

A report from Budapest has "Bonanza" doing poorly and Leonard Bernstein's Young People's Concerts doing well. It neither of

these is surprising, what to make of the enormous popularity of "The Flintstones," an animated cartoon about a society that is cave-age in its trappings but pure middle-class Dubuque in outlook. Dinosaurs and smoking volcanoes abound, but the essence of the show are the stone-wheeled, foot-propelled cars that break down, the trim, well-furred suburban wives from whom the heroes periodically flee to get in a little pool or poker, a crochety scorn for employers and officials and other such fond banalities of the classical American self-image. All of which makes for a mild spoof in the United States, but can only suggest wistful envy in a Soviet satellite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Chilean Drift to Right

The drift to the right and the alliance with the National party is a far cry from the radical stance the Christian Democrats adopted in 1964 when their motto was "Revolution in Liberty." It is obvious from the party's history of splits that many Christian

Democratic supporters would prefer to have their party collaborating with and exercising a moderating influence on the Socialist government than in seeing it working with the forces of extreme conservatism as it did last Sunday.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 19, 1897

PARIS—Lately a new cure for cancer has been described in the journals in the shape of the application of a watery extract of the greatcelandine herb. The extract is administered internally and also by hypodermic injection. One doctor gives quotations from words dated 1491 and 1644 showing that thecelandine was used in medicine in those days. The 1491 extract speaks of it as a cure for cancer and the later quotation describes it as correcting vile and pernicious bodily odors.

Fifty Years Ago

January 19, 1922

WASHINGTON—Following the report of a severe earthquake shock by the seismograph at Georgetown University yesterday, it is reported today that shocks were felt in many parts of the United States and Canada during the past 24 hours. The exact location of the disturbances is not yet known definitely, but it is estimated at a distance of 2,500 miles from Washington. No fewer than nine distinct shocks occurred at Los Angeles last night. They caused considerable excitement, but no serious damage is reported.



A Challenge of a Sort to Executive Secrecy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Full of rage and pure, Woodrow Wilson and Lenin both demanded (separately) in 1917 that diplomacy be secret no more and that henceforth all arrangements between nations be written and implemented in public view. They got roughly nowhere but since then in various places the idea has resurfaced that just as war is too important to be left to generals, peace is too important to be left to diplomats, whether professional or presidential. For many, Vietnam has confirmed the point.

Our problem is, of course, that the government has taken onto itself such overwhelming means of making and keeping diplomatic secrets, and has acquired such a habit of vested interest in secrecy, that the public (Congress and press) has had a tough time breaking through. Leaks, authorized and unauthorized, are the kind of breakthrough most in the news these days. That's good enough reason to look at another kind, laws, and in particular, at a bill likely to command important attention in the session of Congress opening next week.

Drafted by Sen. Clifford Case, R., N.J., the bill would require the President to tell Congress within 60 days of any new executive agreement it makes with a foreign country. An agreement which a President deemed too sensitive to publish would be transmitted to the two foreign relations committees "under an appropriate injunction of secrecy to be removed only upon due notice from the President." The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the bill unanimously Dec. 7; a similar measure has been introduced in the House.

History and Irony

Students of history (and of irony) will recall that what has been advanced as a vehicle of "liberal" challenge to the Executive is in the same spirit as that old vehicle of "conservative" challenge, the Bricker amendment. That was a strenuous but finally abortive effort led by Sen. John Bricker to fend off a perceived threat to our sovereignty from international treaties as the United Nations. Sen. Case has noted that this bill asks no more than did a measure which Sen. William Knowland introduced to the Eisenhower administration—to de-fang Bricker—in 1955, except that Knowland asked only that the Senate be duly informed. His bill, passed by the Senate, languished in the House. Case, presumably, asks that both houses be informed.

If the background is old, however, the rationale is fresh. Just in the last couple of years, the Symington subcommittee brought to public light executive agreements made with Ethiopia in 1950, Laos in 1953; Thailand in 1954 and 1957, and Korea in 1958, plus great numbers to the 1953 Spanish bases agreement. The various agreements on storing nuclear weapons abroad, intelligence operations, and military "contingency plans" remain highly secret. Just the other day we acquired a new base on Bahrain in the Persian Gulf through an unpublished and still unpublished executive agreement. Henry Kissinger says: "When I visited Pakistan in January, 1969, I was briefed on a secret document or oral understanding about contingencies arising in other than a SEATO context."

As a world power, the United States makes all kinds of executive agreements; some 4,000 are said to exist. But whatever were the imperatives of the postwar era of confrontation, in what has been proclaimed as an era of negotiations it surely is fair to ask whether these negotiations are to be secret or open. After all, it was John Bricker's suspicions of wartime dealings with Russia, not the postwar dealings with allies and clients which have lately been of concern, which roused him and many other Americans 30 years ago, and we are now headed into another round of major dealings with Russia and China.

This administration, perhaps no more than its predecessors, has been reluctant to tell Congress more than its had to. It has given itself the benefit of the doubt in deciding whether a given agreement should be called a treaty,

which must be submitted to the Senate, or an executive agreement, which need not. It has excluded agreements it deems sensitive from the annual compilation of agreements it publishes according to existing law. It has sought to ease political and constitutional tensions over consultation and disclosure by slipping the private word to friendly legislators. It spoke against the whole idea of legislating on disclosure in hearings on the Case bill, offering instead to improve "practical arrangements" for keeping Congress informed. It has claimed that lawmakers can't or won't or don't want to hold secrets; Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, is the current Exhibit A. It has cited the doctrine of the powers of the Commander-in-Chief to buttress its position, holding in ready reserve the doctrine of executive privilege.

Case and other serious observers

realize full well the real and vexing constitutional and operational problems inherent in all these issues. But in respect to his admittedly opening-wedge bill, he insists that a Congress kept in the dark, or a Congress kept informed only at the Executive's discretion, cannot exert its full potential influence and cannot discharge its constitutional responsibilities in the foreign-policy field.

Worth the Effort

Surely this is an effort well worth making, and long overdue, but it has its troubling aspects. If enacted, his bill could precipitate a major collision with the Executive. That shouldn't be scary. But to sweeten the prospects of passage and of presidential signature, the Case bill as reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee would not compel the President to disclose

agreements already made, and it would let him keep some new agreements secret as long as he notified the foreign relations committees of them.

This compromise would make the Congress party to the very secrecy it is trying to break. A President so minded could spare himself congressional (and public) challenge simply by telling Congress secretly about the new agreement he wanted to conceal. Not too persuasively, Case suggests that the Congress could—without exposing secrets—use "its constitutional power of withholding funds." How?

The real basis of Case's dilemma, it seems to me, is that he continues to grant the need of some secrets—other than "voluntary" operational secrets—in foreign affairs. But are such secrets necessary? Does a foreign policy requiring secret agreements really

The Cross and Crux of Malta

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The strategic importance of Malta is measured differently by every interested nation. For Britain the island lost much value when the British empire was dismantled and London ceased believing that God was an Englishman and the road to India must be kept open.

However, for the United States Malta became increasingly significant as American bases in Arab North-Africa were extended and the Sixth Fleet covering both Israel and the East Mediterranean, could rely only on Greek harbors for support. If Malta fell into hostile hands the Sixth Fleet would feel bottled up from behind.

Obviously both Moscow and the Arab capitals are aware of this. Russia hasn't seriously contemplated taking on responsibility in Malta since Casar Paul thought of accepting titular leadership of the island's Order of Knights. Now, however, with a strong Soviet presence in the East Mediterranean, a Maltese base would move its implicit political influence westward.

Arab Position

Egypt is not necessarily committed to helping Moscow gain that objective and Libya, linked with Egypt in a confederation, flatly opposes it. Nevertheless, were Malta to kick out Britain

and NATO while accepting Libyan financial aid as a substitute, the Arab lands would feel that a humiliating embarrassment to the U.S. Sixth Fleet; would undermine Israel's strategic position.

Italy also is acutely aware of Malta. During World War II, when British planes and ships there out Axis supply lines to North Africa, the Italians paid dearly. Italy's weak political situation is related to its exposed external position. For years successive governments have been feeble coalitions designed only to keep the massive Communist party from power.

Now that Yugoslavia rumbles with centrifugal forces in Tito's old age, the Italians fear a successor Belgrade regime with closer ties to Moscow might reestablish Soviet influence in the Adriatic. Were this accompanied by the neutralization or pro-Russian alignment of Malta, Italy could become the kernel in an ideological nutcracker.

Letters

'Oh Liberty!'

C. L. Sulzberger, in his column "In Thy Name, Oh Liberty!" (JHT Jan. 12) artfully employs the techniques of hyperbole and rhetorical questioning in order to drive his point home. No, journalists will not try to place permanent microphones on the President's desk in the name of the public's right to know. No, no one expects the public to monitor every governmental decision before, during and after its implementation.

Let us take the case of the Anderson papers. In the case of President Nixon's recent wheel-dealings in the Pakistan-Bangladesh war, it is said to see the sovereignty power of the American people in foreign policy invested in a government which rigidly adheres to the despotic passions of one man.

The President has assumed too much power in determining and effecting foreign policy. Either a reaffirmation of the Senate's power in this sphere or a reworking of the Constitution is necessary. Secondly, the cabinet all too often does not represent the people. The United States should follow the British example in having its cabinet composed of elected representatives from the legislative branch.

The essential question is who should have the power to decide how much the public is to know. Today, the government can not be fully trusted to watch over its own house. Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon on

Vietnam, Johnson on the Dominican Republic and Nixon on Pakistan have clearly shown this. The power of the press as a watchdog to reveal essential information to the public must be preserved. The government should not interfere with it.

STEVEN GREENHOUSE, Paris.

POW Issue

Can he (the President of the United States) withdraw all of our forces (from Vietnam) as long as the enemy holds on? Mr. Nixon asks rhetorically. (JHT, Jan. 4). The answer, Mr. President, is "Yes."

POWs, even in the loveliest of wars, are not pawns or props for political gamesmanship. For POWs are traditionally released after a peace settlement, especially in undeclared mayhem.

The President shows an arrogance of real or imagined power which is causing the slow but certain "head-count" slaughter of hundreds of Americans who are not POWs.

These doomed Americans deserve immediate attention. For, if Mr. Nixon continues with his questionable policies and politics, these Americans must surely die.

Unlike POWs, many of whom have already been released, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Americans in South Vietnam don't even have hope for survival.

CHARLES BOGGS, Paris.

FBI Chief's Powers Of Survival

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON. — A decision made early last autumn at the highest levels of the Nixon administration to try to ease out J. Edgar Hoover as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was sidetracked when President Nixon himself changed his mind.

The scenario worked out called for a dramatic summit meeting at the White House between President and director in which Mr. Nixon would praise Hoover and then ask for his resignation. The meeting took place, but the President never spoke his mind, never asked Hoover to quit.

Now, in a presidential election year, administration officials believe it is too late to dispose of Hoover until after the election. Yet, these officials are of the same mind they were in writing last autumn's aborted scenario. They feel the FBI is in trouble—trouble that cannot be dealt with until Hoover is gone.

Bizarre

This bizarre situation underlines one of the major arguments for Hoover leaving: After 47 years running the FBI, Hoover's independent political power is so formidable that even the President himself shrinks from asking him to quit and will not even consider removing him in an election year.

In fact, administration officials are so appalled by Hoover's popularity that they will not publicly admit any displeasure at all. Their public position is that the 77-year-old Hoover can remain as director (1) as long as he wants to and (2) as long as he is physically and mentally capable, adding hastily that both conditions now prevail.

Their private opinion is something else. They concede that the FBI has gone downhill as a law enforcement agency and squarely blame Hoover. Only a new director can reform the bureau, they believe.

Although right-wing groups staunchly defend Hoover from all attacks and artists regularly demand his dismissal, the question is not basically ideological. Time, the leading advocate of Hoover's dismissal inside the administration is one of the Justice Department's most militant anti-Communists and law-and-order advocates. Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, a Goldwater Republican not likely to be accused of liberalism.

Shocked

From the time he took over the Justice Department's Internal Security Division in November, 1970, Mardian has been shocked at Hoover's apocalyptic rule of the FBI and his hostility against any supervision from the Justice Department. Mardian's disaffection may have reached its peak last spring when Hoover, running from responsibility for dealing with the Mayday demonstrations in Washington, barred FBI officials from all the department's strategy meetings.

Moreover, Mardian is well aware of the little known truth about the FBI today: with agents unequaled as law enforcement officers, its present performance is well below what it could be or should be. Far too much attention is spent on arresting petty thieves and catching Army deserters, not nearly enough on domestic intelligence and foreign espionage agents.

Tight Control

But worst of all is the shocking state of the bureau's morale. Justice Department officials and U.S. attorneys complain that highly competent agents are stripped of imagination and daring for fear of taking an unusual initiative that might bring a dreaded letter of censure from the ubiquitous director. No agency in the government is so widely and closely controlled from the top by a single man.

The result: Most agents, particularly those in security work, even though they subconsciously fear what might happen to the FBI, would rather for 47 years in Hoover's image, than the change comes.

But few agents in the field think that time will come soon. The purge of high FBI officials who had been privately critical of Hoover, including some with close contacts in the Justice Department, deeply impressed agents in the field with Hoover's unlimited and dangerous omnipotence. They also find the same J. Edgar still making even President dance to his tune. At least until after the 1974 election, President Nixon will keep right on dancing.

Rebel Writer Reportedly in Moscow Again

Sinyavsky's Exile
Is Said to End

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Andrei D. Sinyavsky, the literary critic and author sentenced to seven years at hard labor for publishing abroad what were officially condemned as anti-Soviet works, reportedly has been allowed to return to Moscow.

Mr. Sinyavsky, released from a labor camp about 200 miles east of Moscow last June 8, was said by sources in the Moscow intellectual community to have written a noncontroversial book about Pushkin in the camp vernacular and from the point of view of labor-camp inmates.

The sources said that he was "going low" during literary odd jobs, but had not yet obtained an official position. Prior to his arrest in September, 1965, and sentencing in February, 1966, he was a prominent literary critic for *Novy Mir*, a leading liberal literary monthly.

Used Pen Names

In the most celebrated trial of Soviet intellectuals in the last decade, one that galvanized Moscow's small dissident movement, Mr. Sinyavsky and Yuri M. Danilov, both then 40, were convicted of publishing abroad bitter underground novels under the pseudonyms Abram Tertz and Nikolai Arzhak.

Although initially given a stiff sentence than Mr. Danilov—seven years compared to five—Mr. Sinyavsky has reportedly been treated more leniently in the last few months because he was a "model prisoner."

Mr. Danilov was freed in September, 1970, after completing his five-year term, but was banished from Moscow and restricted to the town of Kaluga, about 120 miles south of the capital. He had led inmate strikes in prison.

Mr. Sinyavsky was granted a pardon last June 8, 15 months ahead of time. He reportedly was allowed to return to the region outside Moscow. The sources said that recently he was readmitted to the capital, where residence is strictly controlled.

Astronomer Seized

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Soviet security police have arrested a Moscow astronomer and searched the flat of a noted Ukrainian writer in an apparent coordinated campaign against dissent, usually reliable sources said today.

News of the search at the home of author Viktor Nekrasov reached here from Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, as the wife of astronomer Konstantin Lukashenko learned of her husband's arrest, the sources said. Mr. Lukashenko, employed at the Chornobyl Institute of Solid-State Physics near Moscow, was called in for questioning by KGB officials yesterday, they said.

His wife has since been told to call at the city's Lefortovo prison for news of him. His home was one of those in Moscow searched by the KGB during the last few days.

Belgian Arrested

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Security police in the Ukraine have arrested a Belgian tourist on charges of "subversive anti-Soviet activities," a Belgian Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman confirmed a report in the Saturday edition of *Pravda* Ukraine, a newspaper which reached Moscow today, that police had arrested a fishing Belgian named Jaroslav Dobosch.

"Investigation and interrogation are being carried out," the newspaper said. The embassy spokesman said that the Soviet Foreign Ministry had notified the embassy this morning of the arrest. He said Soviet officials gave no details. He said the embassy had no background information about the tourist and did not know when Belgian diplomats might see him.



ARRIVAL IN TEL AVIV—Soviet immigrants, 326 in all, leave an Israeli jumbo jet which carried them from Vienna yesterday. The Jews—from Vilna, Riga, Kiev and Georgia—said they had no trouble getting exit visas and that many of them only waited "between one and five months." They were greeted by Israeli youths with songs and flowers.

Clash Erupts At Congress In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Mounted police today charged into a crowd of demonstrators picketing the Umat Haoma Hall prior to the opening there of the 28th Zionist Congress.

Witnesses said police also used water cannons to disperse the demonstrators, mostly members of the country's small "New Left" and Black Panther movements. They said police made 26 arrests.

Witnesses estimated there were 150 demonstrators and as many policemen.

Led by Black Panther agitators, the demonstrators handed out pamphlets complaining of housing shortages and claiming houses were being taken from others to give to Soviet Jews coming to Israel, AP said. The pamphlets also complained of school segregation for Oriental Jews in Israel and dominance of the Israeli government by Western Jews.

Members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Jewish Defense League also were among the demonstrators. The JDL members protested the exclusion of Rabbi Kahane from the congress, which said the JDL had not applied for participation and was not affiliated to any of the parties represented in the Israeli Parliament.

Witnesses said the demonstration formed outside barriers police set up around the Umat Haoma Hall, Jerusalem's largest public arena, as elegantly dressed delegates and their wives went indoors. Some of the delegates were sprayed by water as they went in.

The witnesses said police charged without provocation, grabbing demonstrators by the hair for photographing before hauling them into vehicles waiting nearby.

A UPI correspondent said police took unprecedented precautions on roads leading to the congress hall for almost an hour before the congress opened. Most of the policemen were equipped with helmets and shields.

The congress opened with President Zalman Shazar, Premier Golda Meir and members of her cabinet attending. There were 551 delegates and 300 observers from 26 countries.

Arie L. Pincus, chairman of the congress, said the organization was involved in what he termed "a life and death struggle on behalf of Soviet Jewry."

"The Jews of the Soviet Union," he said, "came to the fundamental conclusion that for them as Jews there was only one way out—to leave and join their people in their historic homeland, not as immigrants but as repatriates."

According to the newspaper *Socialist Industry*, "Zionist merchants of death" in the United States and Europe reap giant profits from arms sales to Israel, and thus exploit the Israeli working class.

Auschwitz Builders On Trial in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Two Austrian architects who built the Auschwitz gas chambers that killed 3 million Jews went on trial for murder today.

Both Walter Dejaco, 63, and Fritz Ertl, 71, pleaded not guilty on grounds that "we only acted under orders."

Both defendants were officers in SS units in charge of the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland. The indictment said they drafted the plans and built four gas chambers used for killing Jewish prisoners and the crematorium.

Earth Tremors in Italy

ROME, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Earth tremors were felt over a wide area of northwestern Italy yesterday with shock waves in both Turin and Genoa. No damage was reported.

But Still Cannot Settle Crisis

Italian Politicians Fearing Loss of Public Confidence

ROME, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Politicians consulted by President Giovanni Leone in Italy's latest government crisis agreed today that the nation is fast losing confidence in them.

But their advice on what should be done to bridge the credibility gap differed widely.

The 63-year-old president, who took office only 20 days ago, entered his second day of consultations with political leaders on the crisis created by the resignation of Premier Emilio Colombo's coalition government Saturday. It was the 32d cabinet to fall since the overthrow of fascism in 1943.

Personalities received by Mr. Leone all told newsmen after wards they were concerned over the crisis, triggered by factional and ideological disputes at a time of falling industrial production, rising prices and mounting unemployment.

"Agree on Diagnosis"

"Political forces agree in diagnosing the illness, but they are hesitant to adopt the proper remedies and prefer to waste time enouncing formulas without taking into account what public opinion wants," Ernesto Bucalossi-Ducci, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, told newsmen.

He said the ruling Christian Democratic party should give up its "incoherence and sterile mediation" between the demands of other coalition parties and come up with a realistic program of its own.

Ferruccio Parri, a left-wing in-

Cleaver Leaves Panther Post

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Edwidge Cleaver has stepped down as head of the international section of the Black Panther party in Algeria and has assumed "new duties" with an urban guerrilla group, a spokesman here for the Revolutionary People's Communication Network said today.

Pete O'Neil, identified as founder of the Kansas City, Mo., branch of the Panthers, took over Cleaver's leadership post yesterday, according to the spokesman, Denise Oliver.

She described the organization with which she said Cleaver is now associated as the Afro-American Liberation Army. That group is an overall organization for urban guerrilla forces within the United States, she said.



PLASTIC SPLASH—HMS Wilton slides in to water after being launched yesterday.

British Launch a Minesweeper Made of Plastic

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The world's largest plastic warship, the minesweeper Wilton, was launched here today.

Mrs. S.J. Palmer, wife of the deputy director-general for ships in Britain's Defense Ministry,

christened the 450-ton, 132-foot-long prototype vessel. The Wilton is built of glass-reinforced plastic fiber. The glass fiber construction, though initially more expensive than conventional material, will save drastically on maintenance costs, the ship's builders said.

The Royal Navy said it will decide whether to commission plastic warships on the basis of trials and operational experience with the Wilton. Vesper Thornycroft, the builders, said it expected to begin building such ships for the navy by next year.

Obituaries

Betty Smith, 75, Authored 'A Tree Grows in Brooklyn'

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Jan. 18 (UPI)—Novelist Betty Smith, 75, author of the 1949 best seller "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," died yesterday at a convalescent home in Shelton, Conn.

Her death was announced by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she lived and worked for many years and occasionally taught creative writing.

Miss Smith's story of a young girl's life in Brooklyn at the turn of the century sold six million copies, which at that time ranked second only to "Gone With the Wind" as the biggest-selling work of fiction.

The novel was later made into a movie and a Broadway musical. She wrote three other novels, "Joy in the Morning," "Tomorrow Will Be Better" and "Maggie-Now," plus more than 70 published plays.

Wed to Bob Finch

Miss Smith arrived in Chapel Hill in 1938, the same year as novelist-playwright Bob Finch, and the two collaborated on many plays. They were married in 1938, but Mr. Finch died a year and a half later.

Miss Smith was born in Brooklyn to a poverty-stricken family and never graduated from high school or college.

At the age of 18, she married George Smith in New York City. They moved to the University of Michigan, where Mr. Smith studied for his law degree and where Miss Smith is said to have picked up material for "Joy in the Morning."

With her two daughters and a box full of scripts, she arrived at the University of North Carolina on a scholarship following completion of a playwrighting course at Yale University, where she had studied drama on a Rockefeller fellowship.

Studying under dramatist George Pierce Baker, she worked with several well-known classmates such as Ellis Kazan and Van Heflin.

In 1940, with financial help from a Dramatists Guild-Rockefeller fellowship, she began "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn."

The book was rejected by 12 publishing houses before it was accepted by Harper and Brothers. It was an immediate best seller, but her other novels were more critical than popular successes.

A.C. Spectorosky

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—A.C. Spectorosky, 61, associate publisher and editorial director of Playboy magazine, died of a heart attack yesterday at his winter home in St. Croix, the Virgin Islands, Playboy Enterprises announced here.

Mr. Spectorosky had been in poor health for the last two years. He was senior vice-president and head of the magazine division of Playboy Enterprises.

A best-selling author, Mr. Spectorosky began his working life as a physicist at New York University in 1934. His top-selling work was "The Urbanites," a sociological study of the executive commuter and life in the bedroom suburbs of America.

He was born in Paris, of American parents, returning to the United States for his education.

Mr. Spectorosky came to Chicago in May, 1956, becoming editorial director of Playboy magazine, then three years old. He became associate publisher under Playboy's founder, Hugh Hefner, in 1961.

Mrs. Jacques Monod

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Jacques Monod, wife of the winner of the 1961 Nobel Prize for Medicine, died Saturday after a long illness, it was reported today.

She was known for her studies

and writings on Nepal, Tibet and India. For the past year she was an assistant conservator of the Guimet Museum here.

Gordon Grand

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 18 (UPI)—Gordon Grand, 54, president and chief executive officer of the Olin Corp. since 1965, suffered a heart attack Sunday while playing tennis and died on the way to a hospital.

Mr. Grand, who had become known as a tax-law specialist, was chief counsel to the House Ways and Means Committee in 1963 when he became assistant to the president of what was then Olin Industries, about to merge with the Matheson Chemical Corp.

Reed M. Chambers

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Reed M. Chambers, 77, a World War I ace who retired in 1968 as chairman of United States Aviation Underwriters, died Sunday aboard his yacht at St. Thomas, the Virgin Islands.

During the war, Mr. Chambers was assigned to the 94th (Hawthorne) Aero Squadron under Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker. The young flier was credited with shooting down six German fighters and one balloon and succeeded Capt. Rickenbacker as squadron commander. He returned home as a major with the Distinguished Service Cross with three clusters as well as the French Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor.

After the war, Mr. Chambers was a test pilot and air mapper. When Ford began manufacturing all-metal airplanes in 1925, he headed Florida Airways which bought four of the planes and started one of the first scheduled airlines in the country, early in 1926.

But a series of accidents ruined the company, in these years when no insurance coverage was available.

Mr. Chambers, with David C. Beebe, then persuaded eight major insurance companies to form the U.S. Aircraft Insurance Corp., which developed into the largest single source of aviation insurance in the country.

Edward F. Fisher

DETROIT, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Edward F. Fisher, 80, last survivor of the seven brothers who developed the Fisher Body Co. into the auto-body division of General Motors, died yesterday.

Mr. Fisher was a vice-president of GM and general manager of its Fisher Body Division during World War II.

He resigned with his brothers from GM in 1944, but continued until lately as a director. Subsequently, he was president and chairman of Gar Wood Industries, now part of Sargent Industries.

Economic Woe Is Conceded by Junta in Ghana

ACCRA, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Ghana's new military regime said yesterday that this nation is in an economic crisis, that foreign policy will be based on nonalignment and neutralism and that it will hand power as soon as possible to a democratically-elected government.

Speaking on behalf of the new National Redemption Council, Col. I. K. Acheampong also said that Ghana will morally and materially support African independence movements, would reject dialogue with South Africa and would stay in the Commonwealth.

The colonel, who led a bloodless takeover from Prime Minister Kofi Busia last Thursday, told newsmen that the armed forces initiated the coup to save Ghana from economic collapse and not for selfish ends. He said the military government is acting with advice from "eminent civilians."

He said Ghana's foreign debts will be reviewed before a statement about them is made. The \$800-million debt forced Mr. Busia into austerity measures which contributed to his downfall. His opponents believed Ghana's cocoa-dominated economy could be adjusted to meet the debts situation without so much domestic hardship.

Schumann Urges Renewed Effort At Paris Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (UPI)—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today that the Paris peace talks on the Indochina war are floundering and that efforts must be made to revive them if peace is going to come to Southeast Asia.

Mr. Schumann, speaking at a press conference after two days of talks with Japanese officials, was asked about his views on the Indochina situation.

"Indochina remains a problem that is not fading," he said. "The only solution is political. Absolute priority must be given to negotiations. The Paris conference is lingering and it looks like it is going to die."

"We must relaunch the negotiations," he added. "The only way to peace is an agreement that would recognize the right of the countries in Indochina to self-determination," he said.

Three flights every day to Tokyo

Every day of the week there are at least three JAL flights to Tokyo from Europe. On some days, even four. For anyone about to visit the Far East, we fly your way. Frequently. And delightfully. Because our hostesses treat you more like a guest than a passenger. Which is natural in Japan. So natural, in fact, that the Japanese language needs only one word, *o-kyaku*, for both.



JAPAN AIR LINES
the worldwide airline of Japan



NEW YORK'S TRULY CONTINENTAL HOTEL

St. Moritz

ON-THE-PARK
80 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019
(212) PL 5-5400

STILL SENSIBLY PRICED

Singles \$20-\$25
Doubles \$26-\$33
Suites from \$56.

HOME OF
Artistic
Hotels

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR CALL
Chicago 372-6700 • Washington, D.C. 338-4334
Los Angeles 388-1111 • New York 361-1717
Miami 361-1717 • Montreal 361-1717
New Orleans 361-1717 • Philadelphia 361-1717
Portland 361-1717 • San Francisco 361-1717
Seattle 361-1717 • Tokyo 361-1717

MUSIC IN FRANCE

The Youth of Wagner
In Lyons and Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Wagner seems to be weighing heavier than ever in French opera schedules these days. "Die Walküre" had the honor of opening the season at the Paris Opera, which has now added a revival of "Tristan und Isolde," while the energetic theater in Lyons is now taking its turn with "Walküre."

Not only were both performances of high quality and enthusiastically received, but the youthfulness of some of the key participants in both productions suggests that Wagner is not going to fade away for want of future advocates.

This was especially and appropriately noticeable in the orchestra pits. Theodor Guschlbauer, the young Viennese who is the Lyons musical director, reconfirmed his stature with an exciting and moving performance, while in Paris one of his contemporaries, Klaus Wallat from Mannheim, persuaded the Opera orchestra to give its best (a few exposed clinkers aside) for the renewal of the Wieland Wagner "Tristan" production.

The youth movement carried over to the stage too, especially in the double-cast needed in Lyons for eight performances in 12 days. René Kollo is a real find as Siegmund—handsome, athletic and with a strong lyric tenor. He is a former German pop star who went straight, so to speak, with a performance as the steersman in "The Flying Dutchman" at Bayreuth a couple of years ago, and has since been snipped up for recordings—notably an outstanding Walküre in Karajan's recent "Meistersinger."

Peter Wemberger, hustled in from Düsseldorf on Saturday for

The Paris cast had more known values. Jess Thomas's voice seems to have gained weight and a darker color in recent years, and since he cuts a stately figure, is an intelligent actor and was in good voice last night, he was as impressive a Tristan as one can find these days; and Ingrid Bjoner was an attractive, often radiant Isolde.

The youth movement here was represented by Brigitte Fassbaender, the rich-voiced young mezzo of the Munich Opera (daughter of Willy Dorngraber-Fassbaender, the pre-war baritone known best through his Glyndebourne Mozart recordings), who was an impressive Brangäne. Gerd Nienstedt was a gruff-voiced King and Robert Laubhofer as Kurwenal was unconvincingly



A scene from Act III of "Die Walküre" in Lyons.

energetic, both visually and vocally.

The reservations about both these productions are mainly on the visual side. In Lyons, Oldrich Simacek used projections to create a stylized text in Act I and a somewhat surrealistic sky in the subsequent scenes, but basically it was a thoroughly traditional stage picture filled

with old-fashioned movement by Walter Eichner's staging.

In Paris, the question is how long can one preserve a unique, even historic staging after its creator has gone. In his lifetime, Wieland Wagner's stagings were not fixed forever, but living organisms subject to constant adjustment as time passed or conditions changed. Wolfgang Wind-

gassen, the tenor of this production when it was unveiled in Bayreuth in 1962 and reproduced here three years later, has "remembered" it as faithfully as possible, but it is a shameless task. It is perhaps time that this conception, for all its virtues, be retired to the realm of memories and photo books, as it has at Bayreuth.

Paris Theater

English Accents at the TNP

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Georges Wilson, director of the Théâtre National Populaire, is in danger of being mistaken for an English play broker or perhaps a proselytizing English dramatic critic. This week he has brought not one, but two, plays of the "angry" London school to Paris.

"Des Frites, Des Frites, Des Frites" is a translation of Arnold Wesker's "Chips With Everything," an indignant outcry against the barbaric treatment accorded conscripts undergoing basic training in the RAF. As conscription was abolished in England some years ago, the grim picture presented—of the contempt that officers feel for their men and of the bitter resentment the men hold for their commissioned superiors—is now largely academic. The targets of Wesker's fury: militarism in general and the hidebound English class code in particular.

"Des Frites" has been produced at the Palais de Chaillot as though it were an Armistice Day pageant at Radio City. The enormous stage has been transformed into a parade ground with squadrons of soldiers marching in close order to the piping of a brass band, while animated cartoons of winking generals and senseless warfare are projected on a screen behind them. Rather than an imported English polemic, one seems to be witnessing Sid Grauman's prologue to "What Price Glory?" with Rockette choreography by Busby Berkeley.

Out of a mouse of a script the director, Gérard Vergez, has extracted a mountain of misadventure. The charge of over production may be made, but Vergez's method is to the benefit of the evening. There is no intermission, but the spectacle numbers afford temporary relief from a strained text. The play is second-rate, containing a few first-rate touches: here, a deft bit of observation and there a passage or two of persuasive dialogue.

Basically, it is the regulation anti-establishment—the cynicism of the conscripts being compared to their servitude under the colors—delivered with a minimum of dramaturgical dexterity.

Of plot, there is very little. The intention being to submit a cross-section view of a training camp and its slaves and masters. Anecdotes, loosely strung together, compose the scenario, a device that Wesker employed more aptly in his "Kitchen." With its backstage scene of a nondescript restaurant during the rush hour.

Georges Rigaud as the colonel in "Des Frites, des Frites, des Frites."

shah Montgomery were expected for an inspection. He discloses the softer side of the corporal's primitive nature at a Christmas celebration at which the starchy officers seek to outdo their inferiors as custom allows.

Roger Van Hool as the idealistic Oxonian conveys the right note of boyish impudence to his portrait of the rebel gent and François Germain makes an appealing, pathetic figure, while the large supporting cast supplies a satisfactory ensemble performance.

"Savard" (at the Salle Gémier) is Céline Rodet's adaptation of

Italian Couture

The Exceptional Gucci

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 18.—Gucci isn't showing a collection at the time as the semiannual Italian couture but for the opposite reason: that has forced some of the other Italian houses out of the race.

Gucci is almost too spectacularly successful. The paragon shop on the Via Condotti is stripped almost as bare as the bigger shop on Fifth Avenue. When new things come in, they go out. The new crystal cross on a silver chain and of almost all the new handbags, like the one with a huge gold egg on the flap and another that has gold metal sides and a part harness chain and part leather shoulder strap.

"We went more than 50 percent ahead of last year's sales both here and in New York," says Guccio Gucci, head of the family, who loves his work and is hysterically happy over the success of the luxurious Gucci products.

A new Gucci perfume is in the

works. The news is the last thing Guccio wanted to leak out, but there it was, the package right on his desk, so what could he possibly say? Nothing except, "The fragrance is quite different from any others. It will come as a surprise."

When the fashion collections roll around next summer, Guccio hopes to be host at the new Gucci Village just outside Florence. Besides the main factory, the village has a restaurant, a hospital and a nursery for the children whose mothers work on the leathers. Guccio has just bought another tannery in Scotland.

There are now 14 shops and 43 Guccio boutiques. Guccio is wary, though, of expanding too much. "Our work is very personal, and I want to keep it that way," he says. After all, why should he hurry? He has plenty of time with 10 grandchildren coming along to carry on the Guccio name.

best hotel value in New York!

Save from \$12 - double from \$15 in the heart of Manhattan. The Hotel Tudor is the only hotel in New York City to offer a full range of services at a fraction of the cost. The Hotel Tudor is the only hotel in New York City to offer a full range of services at a fraction of the cost.

Hotel Tudor

Save from \$12 - double from \$15 in the heart of Manhattan. The Hotel Tudor is the only hotel in New York City to offer a full range of services at a fraction of the cost. The Hotel Tudor is the only hotel in New York City to offer a full range of services at a fraction of the cost.

FOOD

Artichokes and Nice Girls

By Waverley Root

PARIS (UPI)—Is this my artichoke or yours? Columbine asks Pierrot as the curtain goes up on Edna St. Vincent Millay's "Aria da Capo." This invocation of the artichoke, in 1920 at least, established immediately the atmosphere of the heedless, precious, privileged, pampered society Miss Millay was satirizing. The artichoke in those days was a rare, almost unknown luxury in the United States. Possibly it was more familiar in the New Orleans area, where the French had put it on the bill of fare when they held Louisiana. It so, the tidings had not pervaded into Miss Millay's Northeast. The artichoke had also been introduced into California by the Spaniards when they were there, but seems to have departed with them, to return in significant quantities only about a quarter of a century ago. Even so, it cannot be said that the artichoke has taken the United States by storm. California produces the entire commercial crop of artichokes of the United States, 70 million pounds a year, or about three-quarters of an artichoke per capita. The average Frenchman or Italian eats more than 200 times as much.

The aristocratic nature of the artichoke in America would seem to have been confirmed by none there, she would have reported them from her native Tuscany, where they were cultivated intensively during her time, for she was inordinately fond of them. A contemporary chronicler noted, with a certain lack of medical precision, that on one occasion she consumed so many that she nearly burst.

Whether or not Catherine had anything to do with encouraging the artichoke in France, it began to attract attention shortly after her advent. Rabelais mentioned it some 20 years after her marriage. The French agronomist Olivier de Serres (1539-1619) wrote that it could be planted at any time in the spring up to the month of May, either from seed or slips, but only when the moon was on the wane. Ronsard (1524-1585) wrote:

in the 15th century? Unknown, then, to the ancient? But the artichoke probably originated in prehistoric or protohistoric times in Sicily, still an important producer of this vegetable. Carthage held parts of Sicily for several centuries, and may have transplanted the artichoke from there; in any case it was cultivated on Carthaginian territory in Africa. It was eaten by the ancient Greeks, assuming that it was the artichoke which was meant by the word *kharva*, borrowed to name its genus by an age which denied that the Greeks knew it. As early as 500 B.C. Romans were eating artichokes, and 300 years later the vegetable is mentioned as one of the possible components of a Roman breakfast. Pliny did not like artichokes. He called them "monstrous productions of the earth," and wondered that Romans could eat them "when the very four-footed beasts instinctively refuse to touch them."

When Charlemagne published a statute enumerating the useful plants he wished to have cultivated in his domains, the list included the artichoke. This was several centuries before the time of Catherine de Médicis, usually credited with introducing the artichoke into France. It is certainly probable that it was found none there, she would have reported them from her native Tuscany, where they were cultivated intensively during her time, for she was inordinately fond of them. A contemporary chronicler noted, with a certain lack of medical precision, that on one occasion she consumed so many that she nearly burst.

Whether or not Catherine had anything to do with encouraging the artichoke in France, it began to attract attention shortly after her advent. Rabelais mentioned it some 20 years after her marriage. The French agronomist Olivier de Serres (1539-1619) wrote that it could be planted at any time in the spring up to the month of May, either from seed or slips, but only when the moon was on the wane. Ronsard (1524-1585) wrote:

*L'artichaut et la salade,
L'asperge et la pastenarde,
Et les pompons tourangeaux,
Me sont herbes plus friandes
Que les royaux viandes
Qui se servent à monseigneur,
(Artichoke and lettuce, Asparagus and parsnips, And the tiny Touraine apples, Are plants of which I am more fond than the royal meats, which are served up in heaps.)*

Public Opinion

In showing her fondness for the artichoke, Catherine de Médicis was flouting public opinion, for in her time it was not considered proper for a woman, especially a maiden or young woman, to eat artichokes, but Catherine was never one to be deterred from anything she felt like doing by concern for what others might think of her. In Renaissance times, the artichoke was described as a "healer," meaning an

Wine

Trophy for a Café in Paris

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Michelin has its stars, Kieffer its roosters and the Académie Rabelais has the Frix du Millier Pot de Paris. If the first two are well known to everyone, the last has a following among the serious drinkers of counter wines in Paris.

This year the prize, accompanied by its trophy, now called the Marcel-B. Grancher Cup in honor of its creator, today retired from active organizing of the award, went to the deserving bi-trioche André Tricoche.

The award was overdue, for Mr. Tricoche and his wife, Marie-Louise have been delighting the palates and satisfying the thirsts of their 18th Arrondissement clients for more than a quarter of a century.

No wonder, then, that friends, clients and academicians came to celebrate the award last night in such number that the festivities spilled out of his little, oddly named (Aux Négociants—the merchants, which in wine parlance carries overtones of not entirely natural wines) winery, to cover the square in front of it with a properly unseemly crowd of wine lovers, glass in hand. Two policemen looked on beaming. In other circumstances, the crowd might have been taken to the local stationhouse.

Mr. Tricoche comes from a wine-growing region of France and, as a young man, was a tinnitist. The war and its aftermath made things difficult in his trade and he bought a café which at first had nothing to distinguish it from any other.

In the early fifties he found a good Aligoté for his Kir (white wine with a finger of crème de cassis) and a fine Châteauneuf-laurent, a frisky red from near the source of the Indre. Then he had a chance to make a tasting and buying trip to the Loire.

Bourguell, the best of the reds, which is light but deeply colored, typically earthy and yet remarkably clean.

Aux Négociants, 27 Rue Lambert, Paris 18. Telephone: 606-15-11. Closed Sundays and in August, but open until past midnight. Prices are reasonable.

© 1972 Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled, "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Irving Marder

The Trouble With French Television...

PARIS (UPI)—Is French television the worst in the world, or merely the worst in Europe? The other day, watching a pretty speaker, her dazzling smile undiminished as she read a news bulletin about an airline disaster, many a viewer must have wondered whether his eyes or his ears needed a checkup.

Of all the people who read or recite the news on French TV, I can think of only one who measures up fully to professional (i.e., non-French) standards—who gives the impression that he himself knows what he is talking about: the redoubtable Léon Zitrone. The other—mainly slender young men with aristocratic-sounding names—tend to look and sound like failed actors; they lack the authoritative manner and delivery that are essential for a newscaster.

What also does French TV inflict upon the cringing viewer? "Variétés" shows that look like (and may be) the ones that killed vaudeville in the United States: a couple of generations ago, jugglers, tumblers, nuttiness clowns, tumbling magicians, dog acts, chimpanzees under musicals that could be—but too obviously are not—parodies of the Hollywood product of the thirties.

Happiest of all to take, perhaps, is the way French TV presents its movies. One of Frits Lange's earlier Hollywood mistakes was a recent late-night offering: First a pompous introduction, of stupefying length, by the resident cinema expert, studio by a panel of experts, solemnly dissecting a film that never should have been shown, let alone dithered as part of an homage presentation.

Then there are the quiz shows. These, too, recall the early days of American TV and radio. They were popular with American producers then for the same reasons they are popular now with French producers: They cost next to nothing to produce (there are almost no "talent" costs), and because they can be prolonged for hours (or days if necessary), they help solve the problem of filling up the program log. But they are incredibly boring—they seem to bore even the participants.

Weather forecasts? The longest and dullest on this side of the English Channel. Children's category, the BBC could give them lessons.

Is there nothing, then, that French TV does well? Yes: Their episodic period-pieces—cloak-and-dagger stuff like Dumas. The costumes, sets, even the faces of the actors, from principals to medieval peasantry, seem just right.

No other complaint? Just one, but a big one. French TV—and radio—are supposedly paid for by the license fees charged to all set owners—or set-renters, as many a visitor has learned. What right then has the ORTF, having already exacted these fees from its viewers, to impose commercials upon them—a kind of double taxation, levied on a captive audience?

A fairy world for winter holidays

The hotel surrounded by snow-covered forests, skis and skidoos at the doorstep, walking paths, curling and skating rinks.

Elegant swimming pool with sauna and sun terrace, bar, dancing.

SAVIGNET HOUSE

De luxe hotel

Telephone 012-20. Telex 74 091

L. F. Müller, mgr.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESSES

SAINT GERMAIN DES PRES - PARIS-6

MAGNIFICENT HIGH CLASS ESTABLISHMENT

Well established customers, Restaurant-Club

Turn over: Fr. 3,000,000. 1,000 sq.m.

TO SELL FREEHOLD

PRICE: Fr. Frs. 3,500,000

or possible RIGHT TO LEASE

Write: Mr. P. O. 2020 Courcelles, 20 Avenue de l'Opéra, PARIS 8th, who will forward.

LEONOR BARRAL COUTURE

sells her shop

9, rue de la Paix

PARIS 1er

Shop + Fitting room + ateliers: 180 sq.m.

Write or phone: 073.17.08.

COMPUTER TIME

Investment company in Geneva has machine time available on IBM computer 360-30 DGS, 4 Magnetic Tape Units 3415, 4 Drives 800 b.p.i., 2 Disc Drives 2311.

Advantageous price. Choice of day or night schedule.

Call the Data Processing Director, Geneva 33.82.29 or 33.82.65.

Swiss/Canadian Real Estate Investment

We are looking for partners for some of our very attractive apartment buildings with 7.5% CASH SURPLUS AFTER TAX. PLUS 5% CAPITAL GAIN. Your investment could be held by renowned Swiss Trustee.

Please contact: Box D 2562, Herold, Paris.

WANTED INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN EUROPE

No limit to funds available, whether SPECULATIVE PROPERTY BUSINESS EQUITY PARTICIPATION

Contact: M. G. MARSH, P.O. BOX 1,696, HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

AGENTS

HARBOR PROPERTIES, N.Y. announces the termination of all business and agency relationships with American Advisors International, Richard Dorfman, their associates and affiliates. No monies or funds should be turned over to any purported representative of American Advisors International or Richard Dorfman in payment for shares of Harbor Properties, N.Y. corporate stock. Box 11,294, Herald, Paris.

REAL ESTATE

Residence Realty Investment Commercial realty Businesses and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES Capital Franchise Agents Services

This specialized market-place appears each WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY

[illegible]

Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 661,272,026
Investment Securities	
U. S. Government Obligations	76,817,046
U. S. Government Agency Obligations . .	60,774,200
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	233,646,872
Other Securities	9,252,705
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	21,000,000
Loans	880,398,834
Bank Premises and Equipment	21,254,521
Customers' Acceptance Liability	35,872,508
Accrued Interest Receivable	12,528,295
Other Assets	7,465,057
Total	\$2,008,260,064

Deposits	
Demand	\$1,102,150,703
Savings	41,488,870
Time	534,724,751
London Branch	299,535,396
Total Deposits	1,717,899,720
Federal Funds Purchased and Other	
Borrowed Funds	80,997,975
Acceptances Outstanding	24,771,917
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	3,840,087
Accrued Interest Payable	6,454,332
Unearned Income	1,180,000
Other Liabilities	9,674,910
Total Liabilities	1,844,818,941
Reserve for Loan Losses	20,086,015

Capital Accounts	
Common Stock—par value \$15 per share, 2,092,300 shs. authorized & outstanding	51,394,500
Surplus	58,769,000
Undivided Profits	53,201,599
Total Capital Accounts	143,355,099
Total	\$2,008,260.06

Assets carried at \$80,248,946 on December 31, 1971 were pledged for various purposes as required or permitted by law

20 Broad Street
90 Washington Street
530 Fifth Avenue at 44th St.
909 Madison Ave. at 73rd St.

London Branch: 147 Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3

H. ADAMS ASHFORTH <i>Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.</i>	DEAN MATHIEY <i>Henry Chrysler</i>
ELMIST AVERETT <i>President</i>	THOMAS F. MURANE <i>New York</i>
JERVIS J. BASS <i>New York</i>	M. NEESES <i>The Bethesda & Willam Company</i>
CHARLES M. BISS <i>New York</i>	JOHN R. OPEL <i>International Business Machines Corporation</i>
HENRY C. BRETTE <i>Stamford, Connecticut</i>	S. DARNOLD PENCE, JR. <i>C.P. International Inc.</i>
WALTER BURKE <i>Fairfield Center and Instrument Corporation</i>	JOHN G. PHILLIPS <i>The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company</i>
ALEXANDER CALDER, JR. <i>Calder Comb Corporation</i>	H. LAUD PUNNEY <i>State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America</i>
ALGER B. CHAPMAN <i>Land Corporation</i>	HOWARD J. PODRETA <i>Executive Vice President</i>
ARTHUR H. DEAN <i>Sullivan & Dean</i>	
F. JAMES DUNN	

WILLIAM R. BISCO <i>Waukegan, Ill., D. C.</i>	GEORGE S. LESTRAE <i>Durham, N. C.</i> <i>Wheaton & Irwin</i>
EDWIN M. BROADBENT <i>Joseph M. Seagraves & Sons, Inc.</i>	HENRY J. SCHULER <i>New York</i>
DEAN S. EDMUNDS <i>Pennin, Edgewater, Merion, Taylor & Adams</i>	HOWARD E. SIMPSON <i>Baltimore</i>
GEORGE C. FRASER <i>New York</i>	JOHN C. TRAPRAEDS <i>New York</i>
J. RAY GORDON <i>New York</i>	FREDERICK B. TUTTLE <i>New York</i>
HERMAN H. HOYT <i>Carter, Wallcut, Inc.</i>	

JAMES E. DINGMAN
America's Telephone and
Telegraph Company

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS
Southern Arizona Bank
and Trust Company

MATTHEW D. HALL
The Bankery Company Int.

ROBERT L. HAMILL
Banderbach & Purlet, Inc.

JOHN L. LOEB
Loeb, Rhodes & Co.

DORSET RICHARDSON
Prizette, New Jersey

WILLIAM R. STOTT
Stett Capital Development Co.

WILLIAM M. WEAVER
Jill, Brown & Sons

Member F.D.

F.D.I.C.

هكذا من الأعمال



**Blooming
profit
in Portugal.**

Invest through



BANCO ESPÍRITO SANTO E COMERCIAL DE LISBOA
your gate to golden business


Plus a 4-issue guest subscription to **United Reports**

FILL OUT COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

This entire package only \$5 Sent to you by Airmail

Please send: • 25 Most Active Stocks of '71 • 4 Weeks of United Reports

Offer open to new Guest Subscribers only.



Not assignable without your consent.

UNITED Business & Investment SERVICE
210 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

LIVE BEEF CATTLE									
Feb	37.00	37.00	36.82	36.82	37.02	37.02	37.02	37.02	37.02
Mar	37.00	37.00	36.82	36.82	37.02	37.02	37.02	37.02	37.02
Jun	36.80	36.80	36.82	36.82	37.02	37.02	37.02	37.02	37.02
Aug	36.15	36.15	36.25	36.25	36.82	36.82	36.82	36.82	36.82
Oct	35.25	35.25	35.27	35.27	36.15	36.15	36.15	36.15	36.15
Dec	35.25	35.25	35.27	35.27	36.15	36.15	36.15	36.15	36.15
Jan	35.25	35.25	35.27	35.27	36.15	36.15	36.15	36.15	36.15
Sales: Feb. 3,250; April 1,650; June 1,850; Aug 575; Oct 177; Dec 175; Feb. 10.									
LIVE HOGS									
Jan	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Mar	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
May	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Jul	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Sep	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Oct	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Dec	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Jan	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Feb	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Mar	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Apr	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
May	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Jun	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Jul	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Aug	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Sep	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Oct	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Nov	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Dec	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Jan	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Feb	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Mar	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Apr	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
May	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Jun	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Jul	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Aug	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Sep	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Oct	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Nov	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75					

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

On a 6-month subscription you save

\$6.00 to \$21.00

(Depending on country of residence)

at the **25% DISCOUNT**

for new subscriptions only.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL REDUCED RATES

Mail This Order Form Today

	6 MOS.	3 MOS.		6 MOS.	3 MOS.		6 MOS.	3 MOS.			
AUSTRIA (AIR)	\$	612.00	325.00	IRAN (AIR)	\$	48.75	27.00	NORWAY (AIR)	N.K.R.	182.00	94.50
BELGIUM	S.F.R.	1,100.50	575.00	IRELAND (AIR)	£	7.85	4.12	PORTUGAL (AIR)	ESC.	626.00	335.00
DENMARK (AIR)	D.K.R.	174.00	91.00	ISRAEL (AIR)	\$	40.50	22.50	SPAIN (AIR)	PTAS.	1,550.00	810.00
FINLAND (AIR)	\$	27.50	14.75	ITALY	Lira	14,250	7,500	SWEDEN (AIR)	SW.K.R.	147.00	76.00
FRANCE	FR.	93.00	49.00	LEBANON (AIR)	\$	48.75	27.00	SWITZERLAND	S.FR.	96.75	51.75
GERMANY	D.M.	93.00	49.00	LUXEMBOURG	L.FR.	1,100.00	575.00	TURKEY (AIR)	\$	27.00	14.00
GREAT BRITAIN (AIR)	\$	7.85	4.12	NETHERLANDS	FL.	80.00	42.00	YUGOSLAVIA	\$	27.00	14.00
GREECE (AIR)	DIL.	865.00	450.00					OTHER EUROPE (AIR)	\$	27.00	14.00
								U.S.A. (AIR)	\$	60.75	32.25

6 MOS.	3 MOS.
180.00	94.50
626.00	335.00
1,550.00	810.00
147.00	76.00
96.75	51.75
27.00	14.00
27.00	14.00
27.00	14.00
60.75	32.25

Circulation Department
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. 18-1-72

Please enter my subscription by mail at the Special Introductory Rate for
☐ 3 months. ☐ 6 months.

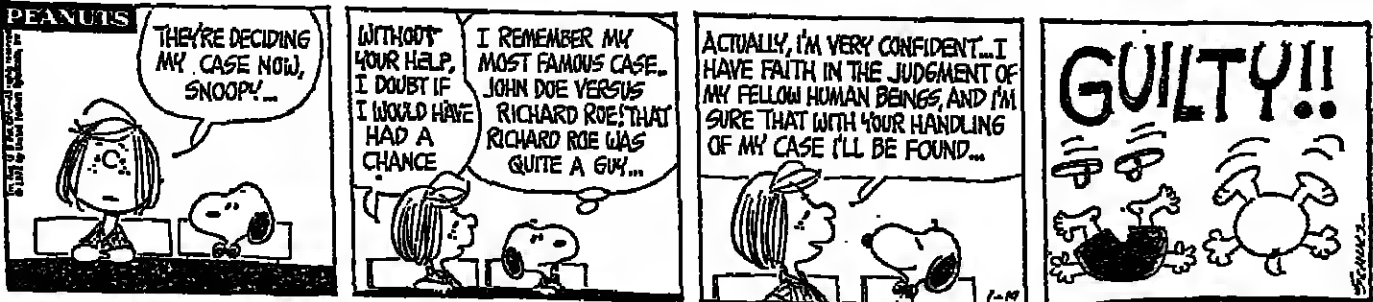
Please print in block letters.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

☐ Check or money order enclosed. ☐ Please send a bill.
Payment by check or money order to International Herald Tribune.

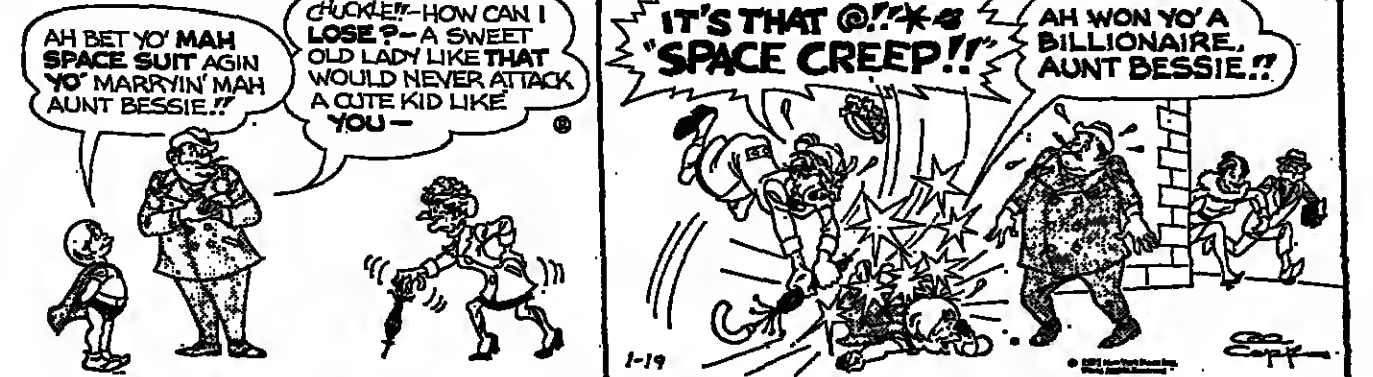
PEANUTS



B. C.



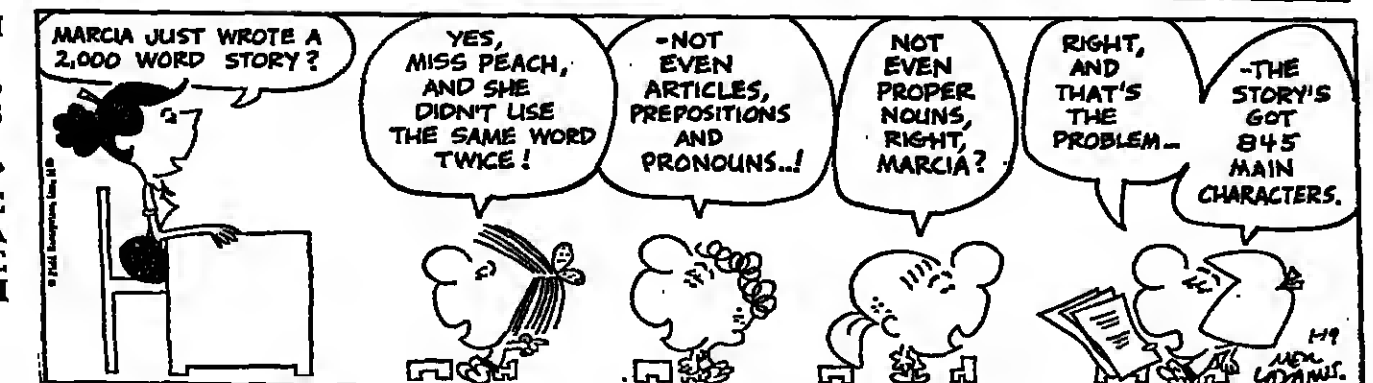
E. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



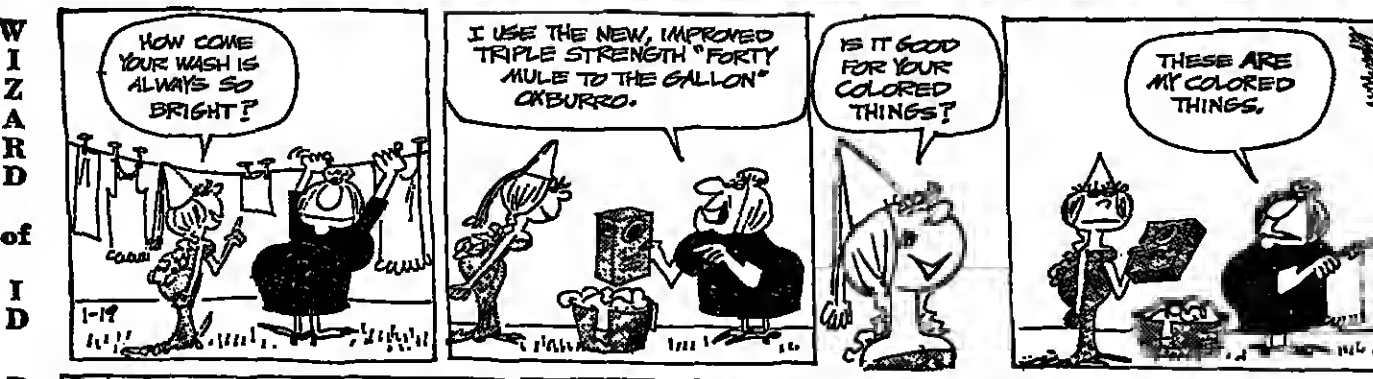
M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened one spade, to his partner's considerable surprise. There is no standard method of responding when holding such a powerful fit, and the jump shift to three hearts was as good as anything. It indicated slam possibilities and offered some hope of discouraging a heart lead.

A player who has a massive fit for his partner can afford a jump lower in rank, since he can always revert to his partner's suit without raising the level. With the vulnerability in his favor, East bid his diamond suit at the four-level, mindful of the possibility of an eventual sacrifice. South allowed this to go round to his partner who chose a cue-bid of five diamonds, perhaps because he was unsure about how many spades to bid.

South interpreted this to show a diamond control and a spade fit, and showed confidence in his interpretation by jumping to six spades on the strength of his club control. He might instead have cue-bid six clubs, allowing for the slight chance that North's activity was based on a solid heart suit.

A glance at the diagram shows that, barring some help from the opponents, the slam is doomed by the duplication of distribution in the heart and club suits. After a black-suit lead South's only legitimate chance is to play for a strip and endplay, leaving one of two improbable situations: a singleton heart king, a 1 percent chance, or a doubling king-queen of hearts, a 1 1/2 percent chance. And he cannot play for both. West led the diamond two, and that was that. South quickly discarded a heart from the dummy, a loser-on-loser play, and the diamond ace was the only trick for the defense. The diamond king took care of the re-

NORTH		EAST	
♠ KQ87652		♠ —	
♥ A63		♥ —	
♦ K105		♦ —	
♣ —		♣ —	
WEST		EAST	
♠ 3		♠ —	
♥ KQ107		♥ J92	
♦ 8532		♦ AQJ9784	
♣ J963		♣ 872	
SOUTH (D)		NORTH	
♠ AJ1084		♠ —	
♥ 854		♥ —	
♦ K10		♦ —	
♣ AQ4		♣ —	

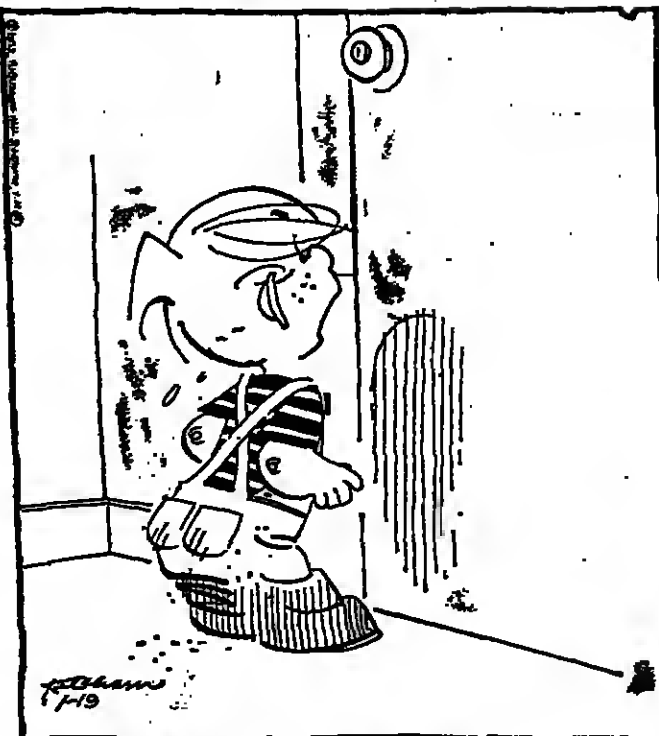
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	1 ♠	West	3 ♥	East	4 ♣
	Pass	5 ♣	Pass		
	6 ♠	Pass	Pass		
	West	led	the	diamond	two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CONE	PRATE	ALDS
APRE	BRUMOR	FLID
SEMI	ALIMENTARY	FLID
ENDORSE	MOUITS	
LEER	LION	
SCALPS	OUTSEIN	
TALES	PUREE	OIL
ARLO	BASES	DIMO
LEA	SICHTS	CABRET
ESSENCES	MOORE	RS
GOLD	GROG	
ROLERO	SHILLING	
OVERTURNED	IDEA	
RAMI	DRANE	NOOM
ELISIA	SEPTIS	GLIOE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I TOLD YOU THAT SOME DAY TWO BATHROOMS WOULDN'T BE ENOUGH!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HARCI

APITO

SUFOAM

GAMNEA

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: DRAMA LINGO MODERN CELERY
Answer: You have to have grounds to be this—A LANDLORD

BOOKS

VOYEUR VOYANT

A Portrait of Louis-Ferdinand Céline

By Erika Ostrovsky. Random House. 398 pp. Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

If ever there was a case to be offered in support of Plato's recommendation to banish the poets from the Republic, the career of Louis-Ferdinand Céline provides it. Admittedly, it seems an inappropriate time to make the point. Even before his death in 1961 (on the same day as Ernest Hemingway's, which may explain why few Americans took notice at the time), Céline had been apotheosized in the Pléiade library of French classics. In the decade since, his reputation has grown apace. He has been celebrated as a son of the French language, a brother of no less than Diderot and Rabelais, and the father of practically everything from William Burroughs to the Beat Generation to Black Humor. And with the current appearance here of Ralph Manheim's much-praised translations of the novels (in 1966, "Death on the Installment Plan"; four years ago, "Castle to Castle"; next week, "North," and not too long from now his last novel, "Rigodon"), his reputation as the pre-eminent seer of the 20th-century apocalypse is unlikely to diminish.

Still, even for those willing for the sake of literary history to understand Céline's erratic politics and overlook his less-than-noble personality, there remains the matter of the anti-Semitic pamphlets, which contain as vile an outpouring of racist garbage as has appeared in a century not overly distinguished for its hygienic approach to questions of race. Words do count; Céline himself acknowledged the fact when he wrote that "all misfortunes arise from one superfluous word." So if his novels have established him as an angel, albeit a damned one, the pamphlets have secured him a niche in the lowest regions of hell. And one wonders where to seek him on Judgment Day.

Such reflections, which are scarcely original (see Jean-Paul Sartre's "Portrait de l'Antisémitisme" or George Steiner's essay "Cry Havoc" in his collection, titled "Extraterritorial"), may not seem appropriate to a judgment of Erika Ostrovsky's "Voyeur Voyant: A Portrait of Louis-Ferdinand Céline." After all, Prof. Ostrovsky—who teaches French literature at New York University and is the author of "Céline and His Vision," the first critical study of the writer to appear in English—has not attempted an explanation or a judgment, but rather a portrait of Céline, an evocation of his life and character and personal hell.

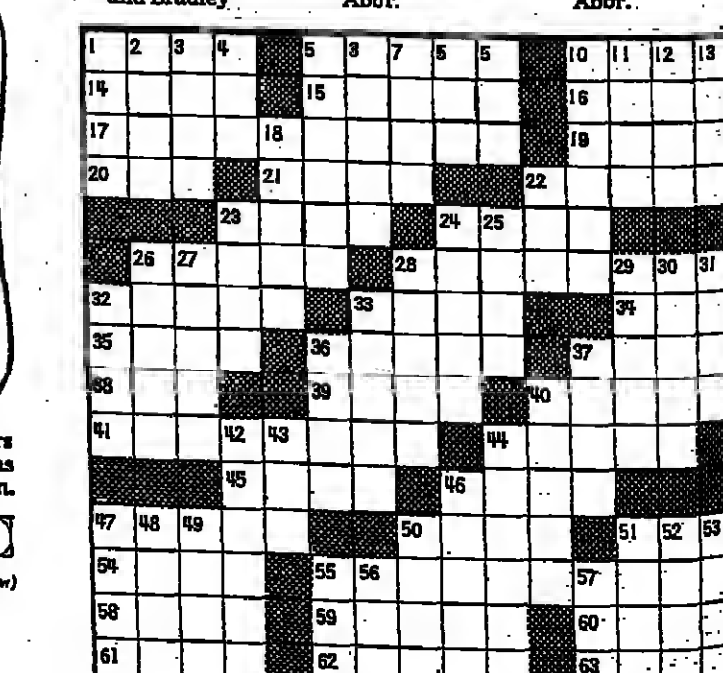
And there is much to be said for her book. She has certainly succeeded in evoking Céline: one reads her portrait in an almost feverish state of agitation. Yet she has also managed to include much solid biographical detail, including such a pertinent detail as the fact that, contrary to continuing popular myth, Céline did not sustain head wounds during World War I (and was therefore not mad for physical reasons). Moreover, she has accomplished all this through an approach to biography that is boldly original. Instead of proceeding cautiously from facts arranged chronologically to tentative interpretations, she has plunged in directly and

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS										44	Nixon's	18	Placed apart
1	Mary's follower	45	Mars	22	Mountain					46	Fickens	23	Brainstorm for
5	Place for a flower	47	Used the water cooler	24	Wild animals					50	River duck	25	Top rating
10	Malay dagger: var.	51	Erwin	26	Muse					52	Erwin	27	Item used with a fulcrum
14	Medicinal plant	54	Engrossed	28	"—Johnny"					55	New York	29	Park assets
15	Lytic work	56	Big man in	30	Uncanny					58	Gaelic	31	Small
16	Sight in some trees	59	Animated	32	Speed					60	—duck	33	Large combos
17	Big man in New York	61	Title-search necessity	34	Dull lecturer					62	More mature	35	Pillow cover
19	Preposition	63	Word with chic or bien	36	Carny man							37	Office posters
20	Type of sack			38	Large vessel							39	Golfers' Gary
21	Restrain			40	Tennis shot							41	Church party
22	Ham, for one			42	Steak preference							43	Fall over
23	French land areas			44	Church party							45	Item on Namath's knee
24	Pitcher's mistake			46	Statues							47	Scott
26	Churchman			47	Inter—							48	Scott
28	Basketball player			48	Matrix							49	Steak preference
32	Avarice			49	—canto							50	Church party
34	Orson			50	Ex-Ranger							51	Fall over
35	Indian of West			51	Patrick							52	Item on Namath's knee
36	Dave the— (Stallworth)			52	After: Fr.							53	Drab
38	Granite center			53	Frost output							54	Employs
39	Arid			54	Dutch commune							55	Kitchen receptacle
40	one's words			55	Guided							56	Wallach
41	Certain bills			56	Garden denizens							57	Last month: Abbr.
42	Arab notable			57	Tenants' concern								
43	DeBussche and Bradley			58	Ratio words								
				59	Type of battery: Abbr.								



هكذا قال الامم

Observer

New York, Yes!

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—We went to New York. Everything was gigantic, overstated, melodramatic, infuriating, magnificent and incomparable, including the price of meals in restaurants. After a long term in Washington, it was momentarily quite wonderful—a little wonderful—casting as the anarchy of freedom must be to a man fresh out of prison.



Baker

The atmosphere of Washington these days is compounded of gray and cement. The virtues most respected are coldness of eye and heart. The persons most admired are those who can pass a federal security check, which is to say, persons who are not suspected of being floorwalkers and prison guards. From New York, where life is one excess after another, the miasmic truth about Washington becomes apparent by the contrast.

At the foot of Manhattan, New York is driving two immense pillars right into the alto-cumulus. They are called the World Trade Center, and they seem to go on and on and on endlessly in the upward dimension, as though being constructed by battalions of exuberantly unstoppable madmen determined to keep building until the architect decides what kind of top he wants on his towers.

Apparently he cannot make up his mind. At present his towers simply come to dumb, irrelevant, pointless halts at a meaningless altitude along the main airline from Boston to Atlanta.

What a contrast to Washington's big construction project of the moment, the FBI building on Pennsylvania Ave.

For months extending backward into years, workmen have been toiling at this vast monument to detection. By comparison, the Great Pyramid was a child's sand castle. Its cost will exceed \$100 million. Its sprawl would dwarf the entire city of London. Indeed, not since the Pentagon has the federal bureaucracy treated itself to such grandiose housing.

And yet this cop's dream of paradise—the Copcon on the Potomac—is scarcely noticeable to

the casual tourist because, characteristically for Washington, the bulk of the construction lies underground.

Washington expresses itself with caves for the FBI and sealed television studios where it can make its own light. New York reaches up for the sunlight and places its secretaries at desks between the clouds where they can flirt with passing airline pilots and unorthodox ideas.

New Yorkers will hear nothing good said of the city. They are drunk on the notion of their own heroism. New York, they assure you, is a nightmare. Over the dinner table they compete in horror stories. The lives they lead, they assure you, are filled with threat of dreadful death, spiritual decay, insupportable discomfort, economic desperation and acute noncollection of garbage.

And indeed, there is a certain heroism involved in enduring in New York. The noise alone is a solid physical assault force that must hasten many into madness.

There is in New York, for example, a vehicle designed to create noise of an intensity that might drive men to kill. The custom, apparently, is to operate this vehicle under a hotel window at 3:30 in the morning. It seems to require heavy feedings of garbage and trash to sustain it and these, in turn, require its operators to open and close its great steel maw with much clanging and banging.

The vehicle makes distinctive sounds of a variety of dining processes: the chewing of the garbage, the swallowing, an excruciatingly high-pitched whine apparently indicating peristalsis, and a dreadful low roar signifying either a belch or contented digestion.

This sort of thing, naturally, promotes hot temper among New Yorkers. Most of them seem able to cool themselves by abusing Mayor John V. Lindsay. Others telephone radio programs, which exist for the purpose, and fill the air with rage and vituperation. A few desperate cases require gunplay.

Back here in Washington, the memory nevertheless is sweet. Maybe that is because way down in the rock here there is the faint sound of jackhammers, getting fainter every day.

A New Look For Moscow

By Peter J. Shaw

MOSCOW (UPI)—Say goodbye to the Marxist-era log house. Moscow is to become a model Communist city by the 1990s.

Tourists may miss the wooden homes. Muscovites, knowledgeable about the lack of running water and other discomforts within, probably won't.

Some of the minute, onion-domed churches sprouting in the architectural wasteland will survive as pleasant artifacts of prerevolutionary Russia.

The new master plan for the development of Moscow protects history and ecology.

A ban on industrial construction and enlargement of an already vast green belt will combat pollution.

What will the Soviet capital look like in 1991?

Michael Posokhin, Moscow's chief architect, says: "The city will be an original blend of the lively thoroughfares and squares with the quiet lanes and side streets of old Moscow. The relics of old architecture and whatever the genius of the Russian people created will be carefully preserved."

Implementation of the plan, approved by the Soviet Communist party and government, has begun. Its goals are a utopia of modern city planning.

"To make Moscow a model Communist city is the bounden duty of the entire Soviet people," General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev told the 24th Communist party congress last spring.

The plan bans new industry of any kind within a radius of three miles from the Kremlin, the traditional city center. Some 20 existing enterprises will be scrapped or rebuilt to conform to contemporary social and ecological needs.

The plan calls for demolition of all dilapidated and ill-equipped housing and the preservation of "the historical and architectural image of Moscow."

The city limits will be frozen and the population, currently just over seven million, will be held to no more than 7.5 million. Authorities govern who can and cannot live in Moscow and other major Soviet cities.

The forest-park zone ringing the city limits is now 440,000 acres—almost twice the size of Moscow itself. The plan calls for expanding the zone to 887,500 acres.

A typical log house.

Old Moscow—these wooden houses are doomed.



PEOPLE: The Facts of Life

Hassan Bin Yusoff says "it's a strange feeling" to know he's going to be a father. Not surprising. Hassan is 106 years old and got married for the first time two years ago. His wife, Medah, specially selected by matchmaker friends, is 80 years younger.

Tok Hassan, as he is known to villagers in Alor Star, 230 miles north of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, said he had been too busy before to think of marriage. It was only when he was 104, he said, that "suddenly I saw myself as I really was—and without anybody to look after me."

Friends acted as matchmaker. From six girls they chose the selected Medah, who now takes care of the household and paddy land Hassan leaves. Comments Medah: "I don't feel he is really all that old—he doesn't seem more than 80."

Elsewhere in Malaysia, women on the rubber and palm oil plantations have had a sudden surge of pregnancies since their husbands were sterilized.

The National Family Planning Board reported. A board spokesman said "vasectomy has recently become more popular with males on the plantations. As a result the women have become more promiscuous. Once their husbands are sterilized, they believe they cannot get pregnant. Consequently they begin to enjoy sex with other men."

The spokesman said the board now plans to disseminate information about the facts of life along with contraceptives and sterilization offers.

The wedding of Maria del Carmen Martinez-Bordina Franco, 20, Gen. Francisco Franco's granddaughter, and Prince Alfonso de Borbon y Dampierre, 25, Spanish Ambassador to Sweden, will be solemnized March 8, according to an interview published in a Spanish magazine.

The wedding will take place in the chapel of El Pardo Palace, Franco's residence.

Nancy Kwan, the Hong Kong-born actress whose most famous role was as a lovelorn prostitute in the film, "The World of Suzie Wong," said in Shanghai that

she was overwhelmed by her first visit to China. Miss Kwan was to go to Hangchow after visiting film studios in Shanghai. "It's so interesting and so overwhelming," she said as she watched busy junks and steamers on the Whangpoo River. She said she had discussed film technique and was impressed by the way Chinese actresses went out to work among people in the countryside to gain experience for their roles. One of the things she liked most about Shanghai, she said, was the city center clock which chimed out the theme "The East is Red" every half-hour.

Having their days in court: Jean Harvey, millionaire wife of actor Laurence Harvey, who obtained a court order in Santa Monica, Calif., preventing him from molesting her. He reportedly struck her on at least one occasion. They have been separated since August and a divorce hearing is scheduled Feb. 14.

Access to the pop singer, who filed a \$100 million damage suit against the American Federation of Musicians, saying that the union falsely listed him as a "defaulter." Anka obtained an order from Justice Samuel Gold in New York State Supreme Court directing the union to stop cause why it should not be barred from continuing the litigation.

St. Francis Chichester said health forced him to abandon a two-week walking holiday in the south of France. The 70-year-old round-the-world solo yachtsman said he had spent all but an hour of his holiday confined to his hotel bedroom. "So I've come back to England to get well," said in London. Friends said he was suffering from arthritis attack.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

G. BERSHAY, U.S. Tax Consultant, 4000 Chevy Chase, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015. WANTS TO RENT furnished apartment, 1 bedroom, central heating, call: 222-2530, Ext. 52.

SERVICES

YOUNG MEN'S SERVICE pleasant relaxation, private, office afternoons, Paris: 725-8625.

International law offices of J. J. Jones, I.L.D., Reunited, Chicago, Illinois, Attorneys, P.O. Box 98-00, Paris, France. Also in New York, London, Hong Kong, Singapore, and other cities.

PAINTING PAVERING from Fr. 400, from Paris, 20-25-30-40-50-60-70-80-90-100-110-120-130-140-150-160-170-180-190-200-210-220-230-240-250-260-270-280-290-300-310-320-330-340-350-360-370-380-390-400-410-420-430-440-450-460-470-480-490-500-510-520-530-540-550-560-570-580-590-600-610-620-630-640-650-660-670-680-690-700-710-720-730-740-750-760-770-780-790-800-810-820-830-840-850-860-870-880-890-900-910-920-930-940-950-960-970-980-990-1000-1010-1020-1030-1040-1050-1060-1070-1080-1090-1100-1110-1120-1130-1140-1150-1160-1170-1180-1190-1200-1210-1220-1230-1240-1250-1260-1270-1280-1290-1300-1310-1320-1330-1340-1350-1360-1370-1380-1390-1400-1410-1420-1430-1440-1450-1460-1470-1480-1490-1500-1510-1520-1530-1540-1550-1560-1570-1580-1590-1600-1610-1620-1630-1640-1650-1660-1670-1680-1690-1700-1710-1720-1730-1740-1750-1760-1770-1780-1790-1800-1810-1820-1830-1840-1850-1860-1870-1880-1890-1900-1910-1920-1930-1940-1950-1960-1970-1980-1990-2000-2010-2020-2030-2040-2050-2060-2070-2080-2090-2100-2110-2120-2130-2140-2150-2160-2170-2180-2190-2200-2210-2220-2230-2240-2250-2260-2270-2280-2290-2300-2310-2320-2330-2340-2350-2360-2370-2380-2390-2400-2410-2420-2430-2440-2450-2460-2470-2480-2490-2500-2510-2520-2530-2540-2550-2560-2570-2580-2590-2600-2610-2620-2630-2640-2650-2660-2670-2680-2690-2700-2710-2720-2730-2740-2750-2760-2770-2780-2790-2800-2810-2820-2830-2840-2850-2860-2870-2880-2890-2900-2910-2920-2930-2940-2950-2960-2970-2980-2990-3000-3010-3020-3030-3040-3050-3060-3070-3080-3090-3100-3110-3120-3130-3140-3150-3160-3170-3180-3190-3200-3210-3220-3230-3240-3250-3260-3270-3280-3290-3300-3310-3320-3330-3340-3350-3360-3370-3380-3390-3400-3410-3420-3430-3440-3450-3460-3470-3480-3490-3500-3510-3520-3530-3540-3550-3560-3570-3580-3590-3600-3610-3620-3630-3640-3650-3660-3670-3680-3690-3700-3710-3720-3730-3740-3750-3760-3770-3780-3790-3800-3810-3820-3830-3840-3850-3860-3870-3880-3890-3900-3910-3920-3930-3940-3950-3960-3970-3980-3990-4000-4010-4020-4030-4040-4050-4060-4070-4080-4090-4100-4110-4120-4130-4140-4150-4160-4170-4180-4190-4200-4210-4220-4230-4240-4250-4260-4270-4280-4290-4300-4310-4320-4330-4340-4350-4360-4370-4380-4390-4400-4410-4420-4430-4440-4450-4460-4470-4480-4490-4500-4510-4520-4530-4540-4550-4560-4570-4580-4590-4600-4610-4620-4630-4640-4650-4660-4670-4680-4690-4700-4710-4720-4730-4740-4750-4760-4770-4780-4790-4800-4810-4820-4830-4840-4850-4860-4870-4880-4890-4900-4910-4920-4930-4940-4950-4960-4970-4980-4990-5000-5010-5020-5030-5040-5050-5060-5070-5080-5090-5100-5110-5120-5130-5140-5150-5160-5170-5180-5190-5200-5210-5220-5230-5240-5250-5260-5270-5280-5290-5300-5310-5320-5330-5340-5350-5360-5370-5380-5390-5400-5410-5420-5430-5440-5450-5460-5470-5480-5490-5500-5510-5520-5530-5540-5550-5560-5570-5580-5590-5600-5610-5620-5630-5640-5650-5660-5670-5680-5690-5700-5710-5720-5730-5740-5750-5760-5770-5780-5790-5800-5810-5820-5830-5840-5850-5860-5870-5880-5890-5900-5910-5920-5930-5940-5950-5960-5970-5980-5990-6000-6010-6020-6030-6040-6050-6060-6070-6080-6090-6100-6110-6120-6130-6140-6150-6160-6170-6180-6190-6200-6210-6220-6230-6240-6250-6260-6270-6280-6290-6300-6310-6320-6330-6340-6350-6360-6370-6380-6390-6400-6410-6420-6430-6440-6450-6460-6470-6480-6490-6500-6510-6520-6530-6540-6550-6560-6570-6580-6590-6600-6610-6620-6630-6640-6650-6660-6670-6680-6690-6700-6710-6720-6730-6740-6750-6760-6770-6780-6790-6800-6810-6820-6830-6840-6850-6860-6870-6880-6890-6900-6910-6920-6930-6940-6950-6960-6970-6980-6990-7000-7010-7020-7030-7040-7050-7060-7070-7080-7090-7100-7110-7120-7130-7140-7150-7160-7170-7180-7190-7200-7210-7220-7230-7240-7250-7260-7270-7280-7290-7300-7310-7320-7330-7340-7350-7360-7370-7380-7390-7400-7410-7420-7430-7440-7450-7460-7470-7480-7490-7500-7510-7520-7530-7540-7550-7560-7570-7580-7590-7600-7610-7620-7630-7640-7650-7660-7670-7680-7690-7700-7710-7720-7730-7740-7750-7760-7770-7780-7790-7800-7810-7820-7830-7840-7850-7860-7870-7880-7890-7900-7910-7920-7930-7940-7950-7960-7970-7980-7990-8000-8010-8020-8030-8040-8050-8060-8070-8080-8090-8100-8110-8120-8130-8140-8150-8160-8170-8180-8190-8200-8210-8220-8230-8240-8250-8260-8270-8280-8290-8300-8310-8320-8330-8340-8350-8360-8370-8380-8390-8400-8410-8420-8430-8440-8450-8460-8470-8480-8490-8500-8510-8520-8530-8540-8550-8560-8570-8580-8590-8600-8610-8620-8630-8640-8650-8660-8670-8680-8690-8700-8710-8720-8730-8740-8750-8760-8770-8780-8790-8800-8810-8820-8830-8840-8850-8860-8870-8880-8890-8900-8910-8920-8930-8940-8950-8960-8970-8980-8990-9000-9010-9020-9030-9040-9050-9060-9070-9080-9090-9100-9110-9120-9130-9140-9150-9160-9170-9180-9190-9200-9210-9220-9230-9240-9250-9260-9270-9280-9290-9300-9310-9320-9330-9340-9350-9360-9370-9380-9390-9400-9410-9420-9430-9440-9450-9460-9470-9480-9490-9500-9510-9520-9530-9540-9550-9560-9570-9580-9590-9600-9610-9620-9630-9640-9650-9660-9670-9680-9690-9700-9710-9720-9730-9740-9750-9760-9770-9780-9790-9800-9810-9820-9830-9840-9850-9860-9870-9880-9890-9900-9910-9920-9930-9940-9950-9960-9970-9980-9990-10000-10010-10020-10030-10040-10050-10060-10070-10080-10090-10100-10110-10120-10130-10140-10150-10160-10170-10180-10190-10200-10210-10220-10230-10240-10250-10260-10270-10280-10290-10300-10310-10320-10330-10340-10350-10360-10370-10380-10390-10400-10410-10420-10430-10440-10450-10460-10470-10480-10490-10500-10510-10520-10530-10540-10550-10560-10570-10580-10590-10600-10610-10620-10630-10640-10650-10660-10670-10680-10690-10700-10710-10720-10730-10740-10750-10760-10770-10780-10790-10800-10810-10820-10830-10840-10850-10860-10870-10880-10890-10900-10910-10920-10930-10940-10950-10960-10970-10980-10990-11000-11010-11020-11030-11040-11050-11060-11070-11080-11090-11100-11110-11120-11130-11140-11150-11160-11170-11180-11190-11200-11210-11220-11230-11240-11250-11260-11270-11280-11290-11300-11310-11320-11330-11340-11350-11360-11370-11380-11390-11400-11410-11420-11430-11440-11450-11460-11470-11480-11490-11500-11510-11520-11530-11540-11550-11560-11570-11580-11590-11600-11610-11620-11630-11640-11650-11660-11670-11680-11690-11700-11710-11720-11730-11740-11750-11760-11770-11780-11790-11800-11810-11820-11830-11840-11850-11860-11870-11880-11890-11900-11910-11920-11930-11940-11950-11960-11970-11980-11990-12000-12010-12020-12030-12040-12050-12060-12070-12080-12090-12100-12110-12120-12130-12140-12150-12160-12170-12180-12190-12200-12210-12220-12230-12240-12250-12260-12270-12280-12290-12300-12310-12320-12330-12340-12350-12360-12370-12380-12390-12400-12410-12420-12430-12440-12450-12460-12470-12480-12490-12500-12510-12520-12530-12540-12550-12560-12570-12580-12590-12600-12610-12620-12630-12640-12650-12660-12670-12680-12690-12700-12710-12720-12730-12740-12750-12760-12770-12780-12790-12800-12810-12820-12830-12840-12850-12860-12870-12880-12890-12900-12910-12920-12930-12940-12950-12960-12970-12980-12990-13000-13010-13020-13030-13040-13050-13060-13070-13080-13090-13100-13110-13120-13130-13140-13150-13160-13170-13180-13190-13200-13210-13220-13230-13240-13250-13260-13270-13280-13290-13300-13310-13320-13330-13340-13350-13360-13370-13380-13390-13400-13410-13420-13430-13440-13450-13460-13470-13480-13490-13500-13510-13520-13530-13540-13550-13560-13570-13580-13590-13600-13610-13620-13630-13640-13650-13660-13670-13680-13690-13700-13710-13720-13730-13740-13750-13760-13770-13780-13790-13800-13810-13820-13830-13840-13850-13860-13870-13880-13890-13900-13910-13920-13930-13940-13950-13960-13970-13980-13990-14000-14010-14020-14030-14040-14050-14060-14070-14080-14090-14100-14110-14120-14130-14140-14150-14160-14170-14180-14190-14200-14210-14220-14230-14240-14250-14260-14270-14280-14290-14300-14310-14320-14330-14340-14350-14360-14370-14380-14390-14400-14410-14420-14430-14440-14450-14460-14470-14480-14490-14500-14510-14520-14530-14540-14550-14560-14570-14580-14590-14600-14610-14620-14630-14640-14650-14660-14670-14680-14690-14700-14710-14720-14730-14740-14750-14760-14770-14780-14790-14800-14810-14820-14830-14840-14850-14860-14870-14880-14890-14900-14910-14920-14930-14940-14950-14960-14970-14980-14990-15000-15010-15020-15030-15040-15050-15060-15070-15080-15090-15100-15110-15120-15130-15140-15150-15160-15170-15180-15190-15200-15210-15220-15230-15240-15250